The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3046. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Interesting Intelligence from the National Capital.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

Continued Accessions of Federal Troops.

No Movement Expected Until Congress Meets.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR VIGOROUS OPERATIONS.

Another Proclamation by Gen. McClellan.

THE MISSOURI REBELS STILL FLYING.

More United States Troops En Route for the Scene of Action.

The Harper's Ferry Rebels Encamped Near Winchester.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

A Committee of New-Yorkers are here to tender to the Government a crack American regiment of riflemen, now ready organized, and ready for the war. Major BEN PERLEY POORE, of the Rifle Battalion of Massachusetts, now Major of the Massachusetts Eighth, has been offered the Colonelcy of this regiment, and holds the offer under consideration.

At the Relay House, the Massachusetts Sixth and Eighth are stationed. Their term of enlistment expires the last of July. They will return home at the expiration of their time. A new regiment will be formed out of these two, which will return for the war, with newly chosen officers.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

Somebody cut the telegraph wires from Arlington to the Departments yesterday. A close watch has been instituted since.

The troops at Arlington are busily engaged in increasing their fortifications and defences.

The newspaper published two or three times by the Pennsylvanians, in camp, called the *Pennsylvania Fifth*, has been suspended. The typos have got orders, and have gone forward on more stirring business than type-sticking.

MOVABLE CHATTELS.

Mr. MARTIN, who resides at Uniontown, Va., opposite the Navy-yard, took up a colored boy yesterday, and sent him to jail here. The slave is nineteen years old, and says he belongs to AUSTIN GORE, who lives seven miles below Aquia Creek. His master has gone to the war, and he states that many of the slaveholders have given up their slaves to the use of the rebel forces. When he ran away, he knew of forty free blacks who had been forced into the secession ranks.

A VERITABLE SPY.

A spy was seized near the Fourteenth Regiment camp, yesterday. Maps and plans of our encampments were found on him in profusion, and his boarding-house was afterwards searched and more evidences of his character were discovered. He has been handed over to Gen. MANSFIELD, and is now under guard.

Early this morning two locomotives came in and took away all the available cars for Baltimore, where five more regiments will arrive for Washington.

REBELS AT OCCOQUAN.

Late intelligence from Prince William County, Virginia, reports the presence of one thousand rebel troops at Occoquan, well armed. Officers and men had a supply of paper money, but the citizens refuse to give them provisions for these shinplasters.

Hon. JOHN R. EDIE, of Pennsylvania, is appointed a Major in the Army, and Capt. B. W. PERKINS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been attached to the general staff.

About three hundred sick and disabled volunteers were yesterday paid off and sent home from the various regiments now posted around the Capital.

THE KENTUCKY COMPROMISE.

The arrangements proposed between Gen. McCLELLAN and the Governor of Kentucky, as to the neutral position to be hereafter observed in that State, has given rise to the expression of varied opinions, and work is anticipated for the coming Congress in view of the important step thus taken by the authorities.

It is stated that eight or ten of BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade have gone over to the enemy lately.

Trains commence running regularly to-day by order of the War Department, out to the camps, over the Loudon and Hampshire road, which has been put in good condition for a few miles from town. The telegraph wires were cut over in that vicinity yesterday, and an innocent man was arrested, but released afterwards. It turns out that a Capt. "GREEN," of one of the Connecticut regiments, did the mischief. The wire, laid down upon the ground and over the bushes and rocks, was the newly-invented Roger's cord, and Capt. GREEN had not before seen it. As he returned to camp, after a stroll of observation, he suddenly stumbled upon this wire, which he mistook for a fuse. Believing that the enemy had contrived to lay this down, for the purpose of blowing up the camp, he drew sword and cut the cord in five places, and bore into camp a long piece of the wire as a trophy of his sharpness and timely discovery.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

I saw at the Post-office Department to-day proof impressions of the new postage stamps, of different denominations. They are very pretty, and are a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at sight. I learn that they will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelopes, early in August.

BEAUREGARD'S ADVANCE GUARD.

It is stated upon reliable information to-day that BEAUREGARD'S Advance Guard is commanded by Col. HARDEE, and that CROSBY, FITZ HUGH LEE and LOMA, are cavalry officers under him.

A person from Fairfax Court House to-day, reports that the number of troops there is not so great as has been heretofore stated. Only two guns are in battery at that place. The citizens are in constant alarm at the anticipated coming of the Federal troops in force.

COL. STONE ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

Col. STONE'S camp is now pitched upon the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. No enemy is in sight there, and Gen. PATTERSON'S command was hourly looked for to arrive at that point.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment, Col. COON, arrived in town this afternoon. They number 1,046 men, and bring with them a full band and drum corps.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The Provost Marshal of Alexandria sent four prisoners from Alexandria to-day to Washington, charged with having fired upon the cars on the 8th and 16th of June last.

Two steamers left the Navy-yard last evening, with shot and shell, bound down the river. The *Powhattan* lies in the stream. The *Pensacola* is rapidly being got ready for sea. The Ordnance Department is engaged night and day turning out shells, arms, percussion caps, etc., etc. A gentleman from Virginia claimed two or three negroes there from the Commandant, this morning. Capt. DAHLGREN referred him to the Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS FROM MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A man who has been held a prisoner at Manassas Junction for three days escaped, and arrived at Alexandria to-day. He reports that since his arrest he has been allowed nothing to eat, though he begged for food earnestly, and while there he saw but two pailsful of water distributed in the huts around him while he was confined. He estimates the force at the Junction at not over 10,000, and he heard that 2,000 additional troops arrived there on Monday. He escaped, and made for Alexandria. He was stopped by three men, one of whom he recognized as WM. PORCHER MILES, of South Carolina. This person reports that the rebel troops are poorly armed, and he doubts if BEAUREGARD ever attempts to come any nearer to Washington than he now is, from what he saw.

LEO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25—P. M.

Maj.-Gen. DIX arrived to-night, and is stopping at Willard's. It is highly probably that he will assume command of the Department of Eastern Virginia in a very few days. In the meanwhile, and even after he assumes command, an advance of the Federal forces will not take place until after the meeting of Congress.

A messenger reached the city to-night, from Poolesville, where a portion of Col. STONE'S command is located. The New-York Ninth is there, and in good health. There had been no skirmishing with the rebels, although the regiment occupied the corners of four roads, where the enemy were most likely to be seen. The other portion of Col. STONE'S command is at Point of Rocks, ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

A Presidential party, consisting of the President and lady, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and lady, together with all of the children of the President's family, were out riding this evening, viewing the camps.

THE COMPROMISE CANARD.

There is the highest authority for stating that there is no truth in the sensational dispatches sent from here, representing that the Government has received peace propositions from the rebels. The *Intelligencer* has a leader to-day, refuting the whole story.

The Rhode Island First and Second Regiments paraded to-day, and were reviewed by the President. They made a very fine appearance.

RUFUS KING, JR., of New-York, a grandson of CHAS KING, of Columbia College, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Army.

SHOT FOR INSUBORDINATION.

A soldier, whose name I did not learn, belonging to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot by an officer for insubordination. The ball entered his face near the nose, and passed through his head. Though still alive, no hope is entertained of his recovery. The conduct of the officer is to be inquired into.

WHITWORTH GUNS ARRIVED.

Two of the Whitworth guns arrived to-day, and were deposited on the Virginia side of the river. They are to go into the fortification at the end of the long bridge.

The small steamer *Guy* arrived at the Navy-yard, this afternoon, from a cruise down the Potomac, having on board Capt. PALMER, of the Engineer Corps. Capt. P. examined the shore about Point Mathias, but found no batteries. The *Guy* brought up two fine saddle horses, which a reconnoitering party from the *Pawnee* found at Point Mathias, supposed to have been left by a cavalry company who hastily left upon the approach of the marines.

Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of the New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment, was trying his horse this evening, on the road near Camp Corcoran, Va., when the animal stumbled, throwing the Colonel and severely injuring him. The injuries are internal, and it is thought he will not recover.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 25.

Some of the troops arriving here justly complain of not being immediately supplied with proper food. To remedy this neglect, the Commissary of every regiment should be here with twelve hours of cooked rations, or to make such arrangements as necessity demands. The fine physical appearance of the troops constantly arriving is a subject of general praise. The Second Wisconsin Regiment reached here this morning.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS has issued instructions to officers purchasing horses and mules, requiring them at different points, by advertisement, to invite those who have animals to sell to present them at stated days, when they will be prepared to purchase such as may be found to suit the wants of the service. The horses should be sound, free from all defects whatever, at least 15½ hands high, not more than 8 or less than 4 years old. The mules not less than 14 hands, ranging in age from 4 to 9 years. It is stated, by request, that the price paid, delivered in Washington, has lately varied from $127 to $120, falling, and that a large number of good horses, if offered to the Quartermaster in this City, will now be purchased at similar rates. Those who have sound team horses to sell, therefore, have the opportunity.

The Confederates are erecting defensive works in the immediate neighborhood of Fairfax Court house, and felling trees in order to render the roads impassable to the Federal troops.

According to a remark of Gen. BEAUREGARD to a lady who recently went to Manassas Junction to effect the release of a minor, the Confederates have no purpose to invade Washington. If so, perhaps the recent heavy increase of Federal forces here has changed their programme.

This afternoon a squad of Washington (District of Columbia) Volunteers arrested ELLIS HUGHES, who resides some distance above Georgetown, on the charge of being a spy, in the employment of the rebels. On searching his person, there was found a complete chart, showing with precision the positions of every portion of the Federal forces on both sides of the river. His manuscripts were voluminous and in hieroglyphics. He was jailed for examination.

The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. GRIMSLEY and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX attended, this afternoon, by invitation, at the camp of the Garibaldi Guard, the funeral of a private, who was buried with military honors and the Hungarian obsequies, which were very impressive.

The President afterward reviewed the Thirty-Seventh New-York Regiment, and was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment went into camp to-night.

The Thirty-first New-York Regiment arrived this afternoon, and to-night moved over into Virginia, beyond Arlington Heights.

The pickets of the United States forces on this side of the Potomac, now extend all the way through from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry. Col. STONE'S advance guard having met the advance guard of Gen. PATTERSON'S forces near Monocacy.

The Thirty-fifth New-York Regiment is hourly expected to arrive.

Three from New-Jersey will, the War Department is advised, probably reach Washington on Friday.

There are no indications of immediate movements into Virginia.

It is understood there was a military conference here to-day. Gen. SCOTT, among other officers, was present.

It is believed that Col. RIKER'S Anderson Zouaves have been accepted.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Professor LOWE'S balloon, yesterday, having discovered scattering camps in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, Lieut. TOMPKINS in command of his cavalry company and several companies of Connecticut infantry, proceeded thither last night. A gentleman, just from the Connecticut camp, reports that he heard when he left this morning the tramp of horses, indicating the return of Lieut. TOMPKINS' cavalry. This information has been obtained in consequence of a wild rumor, which has probably been received here from Washington, that Lieut. TOMPKINS' cavalry were cut to pieces last night. No official intelligence of the operations of Lieut. TOMPKINS has yet been received.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 25—P. M.

A visit this evening to Camp Upton, of the Ohio troops, throws no further light on the reported expedition of Lieut. TOMPKINS. All his men were safe at Camp Tyler this morning. Lieut. TOMPKINS was slightly unwell.

The reconnoitering party of Col. COOK'S Ohio Regiment determined the fact that there were no troops at Vienna this morning.

Parties direct from Fairfax Court-house to Camp Upton report only 1,000 troops there yesterday afternoon.

Mr. UPTON, the Union candidate for Congress, and delegate the to Wheeling Convention, returned to his residence, near the camp named in his honor, to-day, bringing a secession flag captured by the Ohio troops at Phillippa.

Prof. LOWE returned with his balloon to Washington this morning.

All is quiet in this locality, with an abundance of troops to protect the Union cause.

A farmer, MATHEW O'BRIEN, who lives six miles out on the Fairfax road, reports that 60 rebel dragoons were in that vicinity yesterday afternoon. It was supposed here that this was the company that Lieut. TOMPKINS is reported to have met.

The Scott House was opened to day by the railroad force in charge of the military roads of this division for their especial hotel accommodation. It is located in acquired property of an absent Secessionist at the corner of Duke and Washington streets, with JOHN T. WALLACE, of Philadelphia, in charge of the Commissariat.

The telegraph wires connecting Camps Upton and Tyler were cut in several places last night, though a strong force was guarding the road. The cause was amusingly explained on examination this morning, when it appeared that a Captain of the Connecticut Third, lately arrived on this Division, who was on duty on the road, became suspicious of the cable running alongside the road, of whose object he was unaware, and cut it six times, in order to prevent its acting as an emissary of BEAUREGARD.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

A reliable gentlemen, from Nashville, reports, yesterday, that two regiments of Tennessee troops were under marching orders for Knoxville.

There is great hopes of a Union triumph in the First District. The news comes in slowly. McCracken is reported, by a gentlemen from there, as having gone 247 for the Union.

Shippers here are about testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville Railroad. The case will be argued on Wednesday.

Letters in the Charleston *Mercury* commend that paper for having the moral courage to resent the insult offered to South Carolina by a gentleman named RUSSELL, of the London *Times*.

A special dispatch to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 20th, from Richmond, says the Convention has adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States, admitting to Virginia the right to secede on certain contingencies.

MILITARY MATTERS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 25.

The gun-boat *H. O. Tyler* dropped down the river yesterday.

The *Lexington* and *Conestoga* will leave to day.

The Tenth Ohio regiment, Col. LYLE, left Camp Dennison yesterday for Western Virginia.

The Sixth and Seventh Ohio regiments will probably leave to-morrow.

The troops remaining at Camp Dennison are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments, numbering over 6,000 men.

The First and Second Kentucky Regiments will remove their quarters to Camp Dennison to-day, swelling the number to 8 000.

PATRICK KENNEY was shot and instantly killed, last night, by Policeman PURCELL, for interfering in an arrest.

ACCIDENTS TO SOLDIERS

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

The Thirty-first New York Regiment passed through this city last night. CHARLES KNECHT had to be taken to the hospital in consequence of spraining his ankle.

CARRAN McCORMICK, a member of the New-York Thirty-seventh Regiment, attempted to jump ashore when the boat was near the wharf, but fell into the water and was drowned. His body has been recovered.

REPORTS FROM NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

OMAHA, N. T., Saturday, June 22.

The Febraska Regiment of Volunteers for three years' service will be filled and organized in a few days. Seven companies are rendezvoused at this point, and additional ones are coming in daily. Major JOHN THAYER, commander of the Territorial Militia, has been appointed and commissioned as Colonel, and Gen. H. P. DOWNS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

The friends of Hon. J. S. MORTON, late Secretary and now delegate to Congress, are chagrined at the telegraph from Washington relative to him and his accounts, and assert that it was concocted by persons desiring to influence members of Congress against him in his seat contest with Mr. DAILY, and that Mr. MORTON'S accounts are all straight.

AFFAIRS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

A Maryland Secessionist, direct from Winchester yesterday morning, reports that the main body of the Confederate army, lately at Harper's Ferry, to the number of about 12,000, are stationed on the Fair ground, near the city. The remainder are stationed at Bunker Hill, Romney, and at a point near Charlestown.

At Romney, a Guerilla Regiment, commanded by Col. McDONALD, is also stationed.

Sunday afternoon the troops at Winchester received orders to march, and at two o'clock all tents were struck and every preparation made for a march. The orders, however, were suspended till ten o'clock at night, and subsequently countermanded, to the intense disappointment of the entire force. He represents the men well fed, and fiercely eager for battle. The health of the troops is generally good, though the measles has not entirely disappeared.

A Sandy Hook (near Harper's Ferry) informant encountered a scouting party of 12 regular cavalry, and at the Point of Rocks met a full company of regular dragoons.

The report of the hanging of Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners opposite Williamsport, is entirely unfounded. The prisoners were conveyed to Richmond, where they will be released on parole.

The Virginia State Convention, now in session, have elected a number of delegates to the Confederate Congress. The following gentlemen are among those chosen: Ex-President Tyler, Walter Preston, Robert A. Scott, Wm. Ballard Preston, Senator Mason and Roger A. Pryor.

THE ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

PREPARATION FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE FERRY—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—MORE ARTILLERY—ARREST OF A TRAITOR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Yesterday the Fifth Brigade, Col. NEGLEY, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fourth Regiments, (there has been a Sixth Brigade formed, under the command of Col. ABERCROMBIE, U. S. A., and NEGLEY'S Brigade has undergone some changes and been reduced,) marched in the direction of Maryland Heights, and have encamped at Sharpsburgh. Reconnoissance is being made of the heights at Harper's Ferry, and in a few days the troops will take up their position there, and DOUBLEDAY'S batteries will be established for the protection of the bridge and neighborhood.

All sorts of reports prevailed here last night in regard to the return and violence of the rebels at Harper's Ferry. The truth appears to be that some light troops, at most a few hundred, who have been hovering about this neighborhood and Harper's Ferry since the retreat of the main body, emboldened by the inactivity of our forces, returned to Harper's Ferry, where they attacked the loyal citizens, some of whom had hoisted the American flag as soon as the enemy had evacuated. The citizens being entirely unprotected and poorly armed, fled across to Maryland. At least one, and report says several, were killed. They call loudly upon Gen. PATTERSON to send them assistance.

Some of these troops also appeared yesterday opposite Williamsport, and were fired upon by the citizens of that place. It seems hard that an army like that under Gen. CADWALLADER has to submit to these insults from a miserable squad of depredators. The soldiers are becoming very indignant at it, and long to be led against the enemy.

Lieut. PERKINS arrived here yesterday, from Carlisle, with a battery of six 6-pounders.

To-day, Col. YOKE'S (First) Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers marched to Frederick at the call of Gov. HICKS, to maintain law and order, and protect the citizens of that locality from the machinations of the Secessionists, who seem disposed to carry things with a high hand.

On Wednesday, a lawyer of some prominence in this place, Mr. RICHARD H. ALVEY, was arrested in consequence of having been detected in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He is now in custody, and I hope will not be released until the charge against him is fully investigated. The proof is said to be of the most conclusive kind, and I have no doubt a jury in this vicinity could be found to give him his deserts. The system of discharging all prisoners merely upon taking the oath of allegiance has been carried far enough. It is time that an example was made of some of these gentlemen, who seem to think it a very fine thing to figure in a conspiracy; they should be taught that if there is glory in it (such as it is) there is also danger.

Col. WALLACE'S communications with this army have been entirely cut off, the telegraph and bridges destroyed, and nothing certain has been heard of him, directly, for some days. No assistance, except ammunition, has been sent him from here. It is supposed that he has retreated to Bedford. He is a brave man, and has a fine regiment, and if he has anything like a chance, will give a good account of himself. It is to be hoped that he has been able to effect a safe retreat.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS—A SPECIMEN SECESSIONIST AND HOW HE WAS HANDLED—RIGHT MATERIAL FOR SOLDIERS—THE TROOPS IN CAMP

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, June 24, 1861.

The excitement on the border is quieting down somewhat, still, active preparations are being made for hostilities. Your correspondent left Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday morning, and just before he left, CADWALLADER'S troops returned from Williamsport whither they marched on Tuesday night. The enemy was concentrating rapidly at a point between Winchester and Martinsburgh, and as I am writing, a messenger who has arrived, states that to-day they started for the latter place, where it was reported some 9,000 troops with cannon had taken a stand to oppose our advance. A deserter, on Friday, told me that Gen. BEAUREGARD, was at Winchester on Wednesday morning in disguise, reconnoitering in person, and that the secession picket guards extended their lines to the river.

On Friday night there were in camp some 8,000 men, including the splendid First Rhode Island Regiment, and on Saturday morning six squadrons of the Second (United States) Cavalry arrived. A portion of this force occupies Frederick City, while the balance, with two newly arrived regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin, will march at once for Martinsburgh.

Col. BOWMAN, of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and his Secretary, are still held as prisoners, but it is supposed a release will be effected by exchange. The men of the Second are very angry, and attempted to arrest Dr. MAGILL, a noted Secessionist, but deferred it until further action in the premises.

A teamster who left Funkstown last evening, tells me that it is a regular secession nest. It is only a few miles east of Hagerstown; and on Tuesday night after the troops had left for Williamsport, the Funkstown people pulled down the Union and hoisted secession flags. As only 150 were left on guard, alarm was felt that they would be attacked, but fortunately a portion of the troops returned and captured the flags. The most noted Secessionist at Funkstown was a hotel-keeper named MARTIN. One of the Pennsylvania men who hails from Columbia, caught the tavern-keeper by the hair of the head, pulled him over the counter, and holding him out at arm's length, made him give three cheers for the Union, and made him promise to hoist the "Star Spangled Banner" within an hour's time. It was done at once, and Mr. Secessionist was very humble. By this it will be seen that Maryland is strong secession, being only Union when forced to be by overwhelming numbers of Unionists. Let the 19th of April, 1861, be remembered.

There are quite a number of newspaper reporters following the army, and most of them are attached to some corps or on some special service. General orders are very strict in regard to them, and certainly many of them are very injudicious and indiscreet in revealing plans and making suppositions. If they would confine themselves more strictly to facts they would be looked upon with more leniency, but things have got to such a pitch that Gen. CADWALLADER says he fears newspaper reporters more than the spies of the enemy. Unless they are more cautious, in thus carelessly giving aid and comfort to the enemy by reporting our movements, they will be driven from the confidence of the Army.

An important rumor started me to Harrisburgh and I arrived here yesterday evening. The city was in a state of great excitement owing to a report that the inhabitants of Bedford County, near the Maryland line, were suffering from depredations committed by a gang of Maryland Secessionists, who were robbing and plundering the farmers in that vicinity; and it was also stated that a force of about 10,000 men had surrounded about 600 Union troops near Cumberland. Orders were immediately issued from head-quarters for two regiments of troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at once. On Saturday the First and Second regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve corps left Camp Curtin for Huntington, under command of Cols. BIDDLE and SIMMONS, numbering over 2,000 men. At Huntington they took the Broad Top Railroad and marched from its terminus yesterday, a distance of fifty miles, to Cumberland, Md. As yet we have not heard from them.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment under command of Col. S. PARK COON, a splendid body of men composed of miners and lumbermen, arrived here last night at midnight and camped out; they leave this morning for Washington City, being armed and accoutred here. The First Minnesota Regiment will be here on Wednesday.

There are now at Camp Curtin about 1,700 troops, and more daily arriving. Four car loads of muskets, and six of shot, shell and ammunition arrived here this morning for the use of the coming troops, this being one of the supply departments. As I close, there is a rumor of a fight at Cumberland, Md. If so, I am off in a hurry for the scene of action.

W. B. R.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT MARTINSBURGH.

From the Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday evening that the Confederate forces at Martinsburgh, Va., under command of Col. JACKSON, had on Friday night and Saturday last destroyed *forty-eight* locomotives and a large number of cars, in all nearly *three hundred*, belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Of the locomotives destroyed, five were first-class passenger engines, and of the cars only five were passenger; the balance were gondola, coal and horse cars. A large lot of coal contained in some of the cars was confiscated. The destruction was commenced by burning, and what could not be burned was otherwise destroyed. One of the engines, previous to being fired, was wrapped in an American flag.

The property destroyed was at the company's depôt, at Martinsburgh, and the destruction the more devilish, from the fact that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and other points being destroyed, they could not be used for transportation from the East. The value of the property will reach considerably over half a million of dollars, most of the engines destroyed having cost $10,000 each.

Col. JOHNSTON is encamped at a place called Bunker Hill, about nine miles East of Martinsburgh, with a strong force, and Col. JACKSON is on the west side with a small force. Gen. PATTERSON is still at Williamsport, awaiting the arrival of harness for his wagon horses, which was daily expected. With this exception he was fully prepared for an advance movement, which it was thought would take place in a few days.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE OPERATIONS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 24.

Gen. McCLELLAN is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements so that his movements will be made expeditious. When everything is prepared, prompt and decisive movements may be expected. The force under Gen. McCLELLAN'S control is amply sufficient to insure a final solution of our troubles in Western Virginia. The guerilla system adopted by the enemy will be met and put down.

REBEL FORCES NEAR PHILLIPPA.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 25.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* of this city, from Grafton, says it is considered certain that 5,000 rebels are in camp thirteen miles beyond Phillippa. This force includes at least one Georgia and one Tennessee regiment. All are said to be uniformed and well armed.

Col. PORTERFIELD'S troops and others, numbering 3,000, are kept back at Huttonville. Skirmishing continues between the pickets.

The Sixth Indiana and the Fourteenth Ohio Regiments are concentrating at Phillippa. The Ohio Sixteenth Regiment is at Cheat River, and the Eighth and Tenth Indiana Regiments are at Clarksburgh.

It is rumored that all the secession forces, excepting 100 cavalry, have left Romney.

About twenty prisoners were discharged to-day, most of them voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance.

Cols. KEYS and DURAN, who have been detailed to examine all prisoners, have decided that they will hold traitors with the intention of turning them over to the civil authorities for trial for treason, except in the case of guerillas, who will be shot.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL McCLELLAN.

GRAFTON, Va., Tuesday, June 25.

Capt. HOMES' company of Regulars, with a battery of six pieces, reached here early this morning. Capt. BIRDSALL'S company of Artillery arrived this evening, and proceeded to Clarksburgh.

Gen. McCLELLAN continues very actively engaged. He went east as far as Cheat River, on a tour of reconnoisance, and returned this evening.

The following proclamation has been issued by him:

To the Soldiers of the Army of the West:

You are here to support the Government of your country, and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren, threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe. No higher or nobler duty could devolve on you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of soldier's discipline, courage and mercy. I call upon the officers of every grade to enforce the highest discipline, and I know that those of all grades, privates and officers, will display in battle cool, heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind that you are in the country of friends, not of enemies—that you are here to protect, not to destroy. Take nothing, destroy nothing, unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I have pledged my word to the people of Western Virginia that their rights, in person and property, shall be respected. I ask every one of you to make good this promise in its broadest sense. We have come here to save, not to upturn. I do not appeal to the fear of punishment, but to your appreciation of the sacredness of the cause in which we are engaged. Carry into battle the conviction that you are right, and that God is on our side. Your enemies have violated every moral law; neither God nor man can sustain them. They have without cause rebelled against a mild and paternal Government; they have seized upon public and private property; they have outraged the persons of Northern men merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men, merely because they loved the Union; they have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor on the field of battle. You will pursue a different course; you will be honest, brave and merciful; you will respect the right of private opinion; you will punish no man for opinion's sake; show to the world that you differ from our enemies in these points of honor, honesty and respect for private opinion, and that we inaugurate no reign of terror wherever we go. Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here. I have come to place myself at your head and share it with you. I fear now but one thing, that you will not find foemen worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

THE COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

Professor BACHE has ordered Capts. MECHAN, DORR and ROCKWELL, of the Coast Survey, to the seat of war to do duty as officers of Engineers.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SAWYER CANNON.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 24, via BALTIMORE 25th.

Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers, was to head an expedition to Back River this morning, but the weather was unfavorable.

A light draught steamer can go within three miles of Bethel.

Gen. BUTLER visits the Rip Raps again, to-day, to experiment with SAWYER'S gun.

Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, has preferred a charge against Gen. BUTLER, for permitting SAWYER to conduct the experiment, there being a clause in the Army regulations forbidding interference by any officer with the Ordnance Department.

Formidable intrenchments are being thrown up at Camp Hamilton, between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

Cols. MAX WEBBER and DURYEE have obtained permission to increase their regiments to 1,000 men. Adjutant-Colonel WEISS, of the former, and Capt. KIRKPATRICK, of the latter, will start this evening for New-York for that purpose.

The exciting topic here is the quarrel about the post of sutler. It appears that the people are here both to make money and serve their country. Messrs. BELL & VORHEES, backed by the garrisons of New-York, were in a fair way to get the business of the regularly appointed sutler, Mr. MOODY, when, just as their ship-load of stores were at hand, and a fine warehouse erected, in steps Mr. CHARLES WINSTAM, of Philadelphia, with passes from Secretary CAMERON, requesting his appointment as Sutler.

Col. SEGAR is here, endeavoring to procure the release of the prisoners, LIVELY and LATTIMER, whom he declares are sound Union men. Proceedings against them are to be reconsidered by Gen. BUTLER. A court-martial will be held to-morrow.

The mercury in the shade, yesterday, reached 101.

The *Monticello* has gone to Newport's News.

THE CAPTURED PRIVATEERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HARRIET LANE WITH PART OF THE CREW OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in twenty-eight hours from Fortress Monroe. The *H. L.* had on board six invalids from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, the master and three of the crew of the prize brig *Hallie Jackson*, and four officers and nine of the crew of the rebel privateer *Savannah*. The *Harriet Lane* was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs, having been constantly under steam since February last, and actively employed since the commencement of hostilities.

As soon as Marshal MURRAY was notified of the arrival of the prisoners, he obtained the proper warrants and proceeded to the Navy-yard on board of a steam-tug and took them into custody. The seamen made no objections to being ironed, but the captain and his first officer and purser showed great aversion when the Marshal's Deputies produced the bracelets, and expressed the "hope" that "they were not going to put those irons on the officers." The Marshal replied, that he would use no unnecessary harshness in the discharge of his duty, but that he could make no distinction. BAKER then begged that they might not be marched through the streets; he was willing to hire a carriage and go like a gentleman; but the Marshal told him he ought to have thought of this before he took command of the piratical schooner.

The three men were handcuffed together and walked at the head of the procession, the seamen following, two and two, to the United States Marshal's office in Chambers-street. A considerable crowd followed, excited by curiosity, but no uncivil remarks were made by the people as they passed along. The following were the names given by the prisoners to the commander of the *Minnesota*:

T. HARRISON BAKER, Captain.
JOHN HAZLESTON, First Officer.
C. S. PASSAILAIQUE, Purser.
H. C. HOWARD, Sailing Master.
JOSEPH CRAZDEL CARNO, Steward.
HENRY OMAN, Cook.
PATRICK DAILY, seaman.
W. C. CORK, seaman.
ALBERT G. FERRIS, seaman.
RICHARD PALMER, seaman.
JOHN MURPHY seaman.
ALEX. C. CIRO, seaman.
MARTIN GALVIN, seaman.
AUGUSTUS KNICKERBOCKER.

But for the notoriety which has been given to their capture as the first of JEFF. DAVIS' private crew, they would not have attracted more attention than an ordinary ship's crew, and, aside from the officers and two or three others, resemble all seafaring men in their several appearance, dress and conversation. BAKER, HAZLETON and the Purser were neatly dressed, and occupied chairs in the corner of the office, while the crew stood up or sat together according as they were paired. BAKER is apparently about 35 years of age, of sandy complexion, hair and whiskers, tall, with shoulders slightly stooping, and a retreating forehead. His face indicates more than an average amount of intelligence, but is expressive of a rash and restless temper. He appears very much at ease, and smiled carelessly when in conversation. He hails from Philadelphia, but it is believed that his family originally came from Cape Cod. HARRTON, or HAZLETON, is a native Charlestonian, of about the same age as BAKER, and a fine specimen of the Carolinian. He is slightly built, of a light complexion, with a pinched expression of features, a small mouth and thin, compressed lips. He showed little disposition to talk and appeared moody and downcast. PASSAILAIQUE is also a native of Charleston, where he has wealthy friends living; he says he is seventeen years of age, of swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, and is the best looking of the three officers. He conversed freely and seemed in good spirits. The crew embraces representatives of several nations. The cook is a Chinaman, who says he shipped to go on a pilot-boat; the steward is a Manila man; three others are Irishmen, two are Scotchmen, two are Germans; one—the sailing-master, HOWARD—is from Beaufort, N. C., and one is a native of Barnstable, Mass., but has made Charleston his residence since 1836. The last named, ALBERT G. FERRIS, is a man of about 40 years of age, and states that he has always followed the sea, going in the steamers between Charleston and Baltimore, on the *Isabel*, to Key West, and acting as a coast pilot. His appearance and narrative excited some commiseration. He stated that he had a wife and family, which were reduced to the verge of starvation, and he had gone without food for days together. He could not get away, and in his desperation went on board of the schooner, that being the only thing he saw he could do. He does not wish to deny that he knew the schooner was going as a privateer. He is a cripple, his leg having been broken in two places. He complained that his hand-cuffs were too small, causing much pain, and the officer humanely replaced them by a larger pair. PATRICK DAILY is well known as a former hand on board of the Charleston steamers, acting as coal-passer. He says he was drunk when he went on board. PALMER, one of the Scotchmen, is an old man-o'war's-man, and was recognized on board of the *Perry*, and the boys had some amusement at his expense, asking him where he had left his hammock, chest, &c. PALMER acted as gunner on board of the *Savannah*, and fired the eighteen-pounder at the *Perry* four times. He seems very much down to heel, and has expressed the opinion that his case is a ticklish one. He says while the *Perry* only showed one gun, he thought the schooner was a match for her, but when she opened her ports and showed six guns, they all felt kind o' sick. KNICKERBOCKER, who came home in the schooner, on motion of ETHAN ALLEN, the Assistant District-Attorney, before Judge BETTS, was yesterday committed as a witness in behalf of the United States.

The prisoners were brought before J. BUCHANAN HENRY, United States Commissioner, and were ordered to be committed for examination on Thursday next. The officers here again requested to be allowed to ride to the prison, but the Marshal ordered them to walk together. Before being committed, BAKER wrote a letter to his friends in Philadelphia. They were then escorted to the Toombs, and locked up.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CAPTURED BRIG.

Capt. P. N. MYER, of the brig *Joseph*, came in

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

The New-York Times, Wednesday, June 26, 1861.

CALIFORNIA.

State Politics—Making Party Capital out of the Union Sentiment—The Piercy-Showalter Duel—Getting an Organ under Difficulties—Lassoing Secessionists, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The politicians are busy preparing for the Fall campaign. Between the 10th of June and the 5th of July four parties are to hold their State Conventions. Some of the professional Republicans, in their indecent haste to convert to Republican capital the unanimous Union sentiment of the State have compelled some, who declined to make a partizan profit out of the affliction of their country, to draw off, and, uniting with Douglas and Bell-Everett men, call a "Union Convention, irrespective of past parties," to meet at Sacramento two days before the Republican State Convention. The movement commands little respect in this city, but takes well in the interior. There is great risk that by this division of the Republican strength the State will be given to the Douglas Democracy, in which organization there are some of the worst politicians in the State. The Levi Parsons crowd, who always mean bulkhead and every species of legislative swindle, are in it. Four prominent candidates are before it for nomination to the office of Governor: 1. DOWNEY, who would whip out the crowd but for that unfortunate letter to the great Union meeting, denouncing *coercive* measures for the preservation of the Union. After that our worthy and excellent Chief Magistrate is as dead as a door nail. 2. EUGENE CASSERLY, whom the Irish adore. But we have had one good Irish Governor for two years and don't like to spoil our opinion of them by trying another. Beside, CASSERLY would favor the division of the School Fund for the benefit of the Catholics—which DOWNEY did not—so CASSERLY cannot be the man. 3. Major JOHN BIDWELL, who is all right, but rather slow; and 4 JOHN CONNESS, who is equally good for the Union and the bulkhead. If the Republicans will behave themselves with tolerable prudence for three months longer they can save us the affliction of either of the above men, and elect, as they choose, either PHELPS or STEBFORD to the seat that DOWNEY, since he said "no coercion," must vacate.

Some of the wise ones think they see in the new "Union movement" nothing but a scheme to elect ALEXANDER CAMPBELL (Republican) and JOHN CONNESS (Douglas) to Congress. Far worse men might be selected; for instance, FRANK RIXLEY, who, in thirty days, has made the *Times* the most spicy paper agoing, and nearly revived its little circulation by his freaks; or orator FITCH, a very agreeable stump speaker, who was suspected of an ardent desire to take the risks of a nomination; but is about to accept instead the dead-letter clerkship in the San Francisco Post-office.

You may think it fiddling while Rome is burning, to be fussing about local politics, while you talk of nothing but war; but remember that we have not hose enough to take our water to the fire, and as we have nothing else to do, why not fiddle?

At our late municipal election, the People's Party whipped out the mongrel mixture of straight Republicans and Douglas men, so thoroughly, that they are quite cured of any disposition to fuse. The fusion ticket did not get as many votes as a clean straight Republican ticket would have done. The steamer that had on board the new Federal appointees, arrived a day or two before election, and there was a desperate effort made by the straight Republicans, to ring them in. But they either refused to countenance, or directly denounced the Fusion scheme. The People's Party—legitimate successors of the Vigilance Committee—elected their whole County ticket, *minus* one man, whom the doctors defeated, suspecting that his M. D. was not orthodoxically obtained. The people elected all their Supervisors but one, and all but one of their School Board.

A fire on Tuesday evening burned up some $75,000 worth of property, rid Sacramento-street, between Laurence and Battery, of a nest of wooden hovels that were hemmed in by high brick stores, and, at least for a time, deprived the city of a peculiar feature that was left over to it from its earliest days. The burnt district embraced most of the "Cheap John establishments of Long Wharf," as it is still called, though the water front has removed several blocks away from this portion of the town. These Cheap Johns every night held auction sales—putting up their goods in assorted packages and reversing the usual course, crying them from fabulously high prices at the start till descending, they reach a bidder. They are probably the glibbest blackguards in the known world. They blackguard each other across the street, abuse each other's customers, stop to sing a song, dance a reel, play a tune on the banjo, and then resume their task. By day their quarters are still and deserted. By night they are thronged with miners, who get their negro minstrelsy, lay in a stock of rough jokes, and make their purchases at the same places and time. The fire of Wednesday night broke out inexplicably in one of these establishments, and an hour later every one of them on both sides of the street was a puddle of water and charcoal. Handsome buildings will replace the shanties; but I do not suppose that the Cheap Johns will be Christianized until all Jewry is brought in, for they coin money over their high counters.

The telegraph has told you how two legislative simpletons went over to Marion County last Saturday and fired rifles at each other; how one of them was shot dead at the second fire, and the other ran for his life, and has not been heard of since. The affair created a three hours' sensation—nothing more. As it is about the last duel we are likely to have for some time, perhaps I ought to go into particulars. CHARLES W. PIERCY, a native of Illinois, aged 24, unmarried, but engaged to be married about this time, was a member of the Assembly of our State, which happily adjourned two weeks since. He was a Lecompton Democrat who refused to vote for JOHN NUGENT for the United States Senate, giving as his reason on the floor of the House that NUGENT was not sound on the Union. When the Union resolution was before the House, and under the operation of the previous question, several members had been refused unanimous consent to explain their votes. SHOWALTER's name being called, that gentleman rose, said he wished to explain his vote, and if any man objected, he would like the objector to rise and make the objection. PIERCY objected in firm but courteous terms. SHOWALTER, who is a Breckinridge Democrat, of Pennsylvania birth, aged 32, Speaker pro tem. of the House, and very wise in his own eyes, remarked that he held any gentleman who would object under such circumstances in contempt. PIERCY, after the roll-call gave repeated opportunities to SHOWALTER to apologize, but as he adhered to his contempt, and assured the gentleman that his language was incapable of two constructions, PIERCY expressed his contempt for the man who had insulted him, and grieves that he had not language to express the fullness of his contempt. No street fight followed, as the Legislature then adjourned. Both came to San Francisco, and as neither belonged here, arrangements having been made to fight it out in Marin County, where the Courts always let off murderers, they went out on Friday week to [illegible] the Sheriff would follow, and they [illegible]. On Saturday they proceeded to the [illegible], but the Sheriff went also, arrested the two persons whom he supposed to be the principals, and rode them down behind his fast nag to the County Judge. The Court [illegible], one of the arrested parties was found to be an innocent spectator, and against SHOWALTER there was nobody to make a charge, as the District-Attorney who had drawn the warrant was unaccountably missing. So SHOWALTER was discharged, and the parties rode back, cursing the stupid Sheriff, whose officious zeal was near to cheating all San Rafael out of its sport. At 3 o'clock, after lunching together, the two principals were on the spot newly selected—some five miles away from San Rafael, under the shadow of Mount Tamilpais—a level field, through whose centre flowed a gentle stream, with hills covered thick with dense chapparal, shutting it in on all sides. The sixty spectators—for the vulgar crowd had been thrown off the scent—the sixty spectators only sat down on the turf to see the spectacle. PIERCY had sent the challenge. SHOWALTER chose rifles for the weapons and named the distance 40 paces, which PIERCY vainly tried to get reduced to twenty paces. Senator WATKINS and SAM SMITH were PIERCY's seconds, Dr. WAKE BRIARLY his surgeon. TOM HAYES and Assemblyman LASPEYRE were SHOWALTER's seconds, Dr. HAMMOND his surgeon. Just as the distance was being paced off, a herd of cattle bounded into the inclosure, and would not be driven off; they hovered outside the circle of spectators, and pawing the earth and bellowing, put in their protest quite as earnestly as did a few of the "friends" of the principals had done. The rifles were loaded, handed over, and as HAYES called "Fire, one, two," both fired, and neither was harmed. SHOWALTER called out, "Load the weapons again;" and he being the challenged party, that, under the code, forbade any effort at adjustment before another shot.

The rifles were reloaded, and again, TOM HAYES—"Gentlemen, are you ready? Stop," and turning to PIERCY, said, "Hold your gun perpendicular, Sir." WATKINS walked over to PIERCY, spoke to him and then retorted to HAYES, "He can hold his rifle as he pleases till he gives the word 'ready.'" The next moment both answered "ready." Then HAYES, "Fire—one—two"—both fired. PIERCY flung up his head, the blood spirting from his nose and mouth, and fell dead to the ground. SHOWALTER, though from that moment the mark of Cain was on his forehead, received no wound. The party immediately dispersed, agreeing that it was all fair, except, perhaps, that peremptory order of HAYES' to PIERCY, about the holding of his rifle, might have flustered the youth a little. It was all the same now, however. They took the corpse to San Rafael, where a grave was soon dug, and were about to bury it, when a delegation from San Francisco arrived claimed the body and conveyed it across the bay to our dead-house. On Monday, the Ex-Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, (for Bishop KIP had lately stripped him of his gown,) read the Episcopal service over the murdered man, made a most *malapropos* address, which sounded like an apology for SHOWALTER rather than a eulogy over PIERCY, and then they took him to Lone Mountain and laid him beside BRODERICK. On his coffin-plate was engraved the falsehood—"He sleeps an honorable sleep." Perhaps a score of men said: "So goes another good Union man,"—and a score more might have remarked: "It was arranged evidently to kill him, and that is the game of the Chivs." But the more frequent expression was one of grief that two instead of one had not fallen. Public sentiment has been forming fast in this vicinity. The dead man will only be remembered as a suicide; the living will be henceforth an outcast, shunned and abhorred.

There has been in session all the week here a State Teachers' Convention, that has attracted a good deal of attention. It is full of shrewd schoolmasters who are fond of making speeches, and great on *Jefferson's Manual*. The proceedings have reflected credit on the profession generally; but yesterday the Convention had to adjourn to get rid of a fellow, who, being half tight, branched off from his topic—the age that a child should first go to school—on to the freedom of speech, the rights of the South and the meanness of the Black Republicans. As he was the first Secessionist who had been seen for a month, curiosity prompted them to let him run on. But when he squarely avowed his secessionism, the meeting adjourned, and the tipsy teacher from San Joaquim was marched off towards the Station-house.

Are not the Federal officers going to have an organ in town? No sensible man can see why they should, if they mean to be honest, and get the public printing done at the cheapest rates; but it has always been the custom to quarter some starving paper on the Custom-house, and call it an organ. The *Times*, which has always been faithfully a Republican institution, has trimmed its sails to the breeze, but the breeze won't visit it, for lately its friendship has been perilous, and its spice unwholesome to the party. Marshal RABE means to be United States Senator, as by that token the *Evening Mirror* has suddenly shot out of its neutrality into politics. It was all arranged to merge the dying *Times* into the *Mirror*, but when the *Mirror* men rattled Dr. RABE's eagles in the ear of the moribund *Times*, it was found that the entire control of the *Times* was vested in a third party—an employe on still another paper—who, not having been consulted, disinclined to the bargain. So that fell through.

From the mines, all accounts are flattering. The crops look well; business is lively. As yet, blessed peace hovers over our coast, and we feel nothing of the effects of the war that so stirs all your people. If you want anything of California though, count on her. According to her extreme ability, she is yours truly for the Union and forever. We don't propose, however, to throw up our business and go cheering the flag all day, and making ourselves hoarse, unless you give us something to do. We keep our backs crooked looking for the 2½ per cent. a month; but, pipe to us, and we will dance. Up in the Pike regions we can find a few Secessionists on an emergency, but how they are handled you may gather from the following, which I clip from the Sacramento *Union*:

> About ten days ago a Union and secession battle was fought on a small scale, near the Cosumnes, in this county, of which event the following are the facts: Eight men, all mounted, happened to meet on the road, and, being acquainted, got into a general conversation. Four of them chanced to be Union men, and four Secessionists. The conversation very naturally ran upon the universal topic, and, though pleasant enough at first, it soon assumed an exciting character. The four Union men were out in search of cattle, and had no other weapons with them than the lasso and whip. Of the other four, only one had a revolver. In a short time he went so far as to pronounce all Union men thieves and cowards, and stated that he could whip any four of them that ever lived. He was soon told that he must take that statement back. He stated that he would not do that so long as his "artillery" lasted, referring to his pistol. He made a move to draw the weapon, when one of the Union men, with a dexterous sweep of the lasso, caught him by the neck and jerked him from his horse. His three companions at once attacked the one who had thrown the lasso, and a free fight ensued. Three out of four of the Secessionists were unharmed in the conflict, and the horses ran off. One of them received a wound in the right eye, from which it is supposed he will lose his sight. They at last called for quarter, and the matter was settled "by stipulation," by the entire eight giving three lusty cheers for the Union and three more for ABE LINCOLN, and the Union men riding after the fugitive horses and bringing them back to their owners.

You may take it as an omen or an item, illustrative of character. But when you take Virginia back, don't engage to recapture her fugitives. Can't you crowd down the Free State line to the Roanoke and Cumberland Rivers before letting the traitors in again? It would read well in history.

GLAUCUS.

Lieut. Offley.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 24th, it was stated by your correspondent at Kansas City that Lieut. R. H. Offley, of Capt. PIERCE's command, has a father and two brothers in the Confederate Army.

As it is rather an unenviable notoriety to be known as a "Secesh" soldier, I would beg leave to state that Lieut. OFFLEY's father has been dead many years, that one of his brothers is in the employ of Uncle Sam, another is willing and anxious to be, and the third, who is only waiting to be old enough, is

Your obedient servant,
D. REMSEN OFFLEY.

WISCONSIN.

The State War-Loan—Condition of the State Finances—Prosperity of the State.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Our Legislature, at its recent Extra Session, authorized a loan of one million of dollars for war purposes. It had previously authorized the issue of two hundred thousand dollars in Bonds for arming the militia and volunteers. Within a day or two it is rumored that the State officers, who have visited New-York for that purpose, have failed to negociate for the money; the reason given being that on examination the law did not warrant the sale of the Bonds below par. Another Extra Session is now considered necessary to meet the emergency of an exhausted treasury, with constantly increasing calls upon it. Those who have watched the course of liquidation and the administration of the laws of this State for a few years past, may, perhaps, give other reasons, far from encouraging, for the want of success in this application to the capitalists of the East. For many years the legislation of the State was eminently conservative and encouraging to the introduction of capital from abroad. Millions found their way to Wisconsin in aid of private enterprise and public improvements. But when *pay day* came, and men began to look after the security of their investments, demagogues started out for the relief of the oppressed debtors. Stay laws and farm mortgage relief laws found ready advocates and a willing Governor and Legislature. For years the Governor of the State has interposed a mere quibble against the transfer of the lands granted by Congress in aid of the construction of one of the railroads of the State, depriving the holders of the bonds by which the road was built of their chief security. More than three hundred thousand acres of land are thus kept from the rightful owners, who see their securities reduced to a mere nominal value by the Governor of the State, so largely benefited by their money. Nor are these bondholders the only sufferers. A large tract of country is kept out of market until it bids fair to revert to the United States. This State is entitled to a large per centage upon the gross earnings of the road, which it cannot hope to receive so long as the consideration upon which it could *claim* the money is withheld by the Executive. Your thousands of readers, holders of farm mortgage bonds, will hardly fail to remember that this same Legislature which authorized the loans now sought to be negotiated with Eastern capitalists, passed the law which practically forbids the collection of some $4,000,000 of debts, which our Supreme Court had decided to be legal and valid securities. Adversity has its uses with States as well as individuals, and if the present embarrassments of this State in borrowing money shall lead its legislators to understand that good faith is as essential to communities as to individuals, then may we hope a speedy return to the sound policy, from which there was no good excuse for wandering.

This State has all the elements of wealth and but for her unfortunate and discreditable legislation, would be entitled to high credit in the financial world. Whether she can at once retrace her steps and secure this position remains to be seen. In climate, soil, and public works she has all that any of her sister States possess. Nor do the calamities of the civil war now upon our country interfere, except in her currency, with the general prosperity of her people—her railroads are loaded down with her surplus products which command the ready cash at prices remunerating to her farmers. The two leading thoroughfares have nearly doubled their business this season. On every hand we hear the busy note of industry, and the growing crops promise to equal if not exceed the bounteous harvest of last year. In the battle for the Union and the Constitution Wisconsin stands ready to do her part, and the contest is not who will go, but who must stay behind. In this State, as in many others, red tape has interposed its delays, and peculation, rumor says, its corrupting fingers to annoy the soldiers and disgrace the cause. Two regiments have gone to the battle-field, and others are getting ready for service. We hope they may have the honors, as they will the sacrifices of the great contest for liberty and law.

L'OCCIDENT.

Honduras and the Holy See.

From the Liverpool Albion.

For some time back considerable ecclesiastical troubles have disturbed the Republic of Honduras, and indirectly scandalized the rest of Central America. The Vicar-General, an intemperate Church dignitary, partly the dupe of political incendiaries hostile to the firm and judicious government of President GUARDIOLA, and partly misled by personal prejudices, acted in a manner that left the President no alternative but to expel him; whereupon the Vicar-General most unwarrantably laid the whole country under interdict, thus producing the greatest evils in all the social and domestic relations of life, inhibiting christenings, marriages, burials, &c. Both parties appealed to the tribunal to which each deferred with equal submissiveness. We now learn from Rome that Señor CARLOS GUTIERREZ, the Honduras Minister accredited to the British Court, and well known among the *corps diplomatique* for his urbanity and his large acquaintance with commercial and political matters, has had the honor of presenting credentials to his Holiness as Special Envoy from the Republic of Honduras to the Holy See in this delicate affair, which he seems to have arranged with great tact and discretion, and in entire fulfilment of the object of his mission. In the course of a long interview, he took the opportunity of placing before his Holiness, in a proper light, the nature of the religious questions which have of late disturbed the tranquility of the Republic. He was received in the kindest manner by the Supreme Pontiff, who listened to the lucid explanations of the Envoy, and exhibited that thorough intimacy with the material as well as the spiritual condition of Spanish America generally, which might be expected from the well-known antecedents of his early life in the New World. In the course of several interviews which Señor GUTIERREZ had with Cardinal ANTONELLI, that prelate informed him that measures had already been taken to put an end to the scandal existing in the Republic through the irregular conduct of the Vicar General; that instructions had already been sent out to the Archbishop of Guatemala, Señor GARCIA PELAEZ, to separate the Vicar from the administration of the diocese of Honduras, and to order all the curates to return to their respective curacies. The Court of Rome has given plenary powers to the Archbishop to adjust the whole matter as he may deem just and equitable; and doubtless he will do so in a mode conducive to the full requirements of the case—an object that will be much facilitated by the probable appointment as Bishop of Honduras of Señor JESU ZEPEDAS, already highly esteemed at Rome, and for whose nomination the Envoy is naturally solicitous. There is thus every reason to believe that the mission of Señor GUITERREZ will prove eminently successful; and it is satisfactory to make known the extreme readiness which Cardinal ANTONELLI has displayed to remove the causes of a disturbance so anomalous and unseemly. The choice on the part of Honduras of a man so well fitted as Señor GUTIERREZ to carry through a mission of the delicate nature of that with which he is intrusted, argues well for the wisdom of the Government, who mean to send a Resident Minister to Rome, as is done by the neighboring Republic of Salvador, of which latter prosperous and advancing State, also, Señor GUTIERREZ is Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

FROM CHILI.

Shipping Intelligence—The Mendoza Earthquake—Miscellaneous News and Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Her Britanic Majesty's sloop-of-war *Albert* arrived on the 13th from Tahiti and Sandwich islands.

The number of births in Santiago (Department) for the month of April was 567, of which number 104 were illegitimate.

The British ship *Specter* was lost about a week ago at the North. Went ashore in the daytime; crew saved; ship total loss.

The Captain, IBARGARAY, of the Chilian ship *Matias Cousiño*, lost about 12 months ago, off Brazil, and her owner, MANUEL VALEZ, have been condemned and sentenced to death for scuttling that vessel on the high seas. According to Spanish law, the trial has gone on, although the accused have not been apprehended. They are in Europe. VALEZ had insured a large amount on gold coin, which he pretended had been shipped on board for Rio. This insurance was recovered after she was lost. But later it came out that no money was taken away in her; and now the Judge has decided that it was a manifest case of barratry, for which the penalty is pronounced as aforesaid. The accused are allowed a right to be heard in their own defence, still, if ever captured.

The disastrous earthquake which destroyed Mendoza in March last, was felt in Rosario, San Luis, Cordova, and in fact, to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

The American bark *Gertrude* arrived here from New-York on the 7th instant. Voyage of 102 days. On the 6th the bark *Snapdragon* sailed for Caldera. Bark *E. H. Waterman* arrived on the 27th, from Boston; is still here.

By special indulgence of the Government, MANUEL URRUTIA and JOSE M. ARCE have been allowed to return to Chili, "on the condition of their remaining north of the River Maule." They were compromised in the last revolution.

There have been many large failures of late; more, however, in the interior, than in this city.

An effort has been made recently to introduce Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines to the people of this coast. There can be no doubt a rich harvest will be gained from such sales. It is thought as many as two thousand machines will be disposed of. Prices from $100 to $250.

The American brig *Townsend Jones* has been sold at auction to pay creditors. Finding that the shameful claim urged by himself, in company with others, and favored by Consul RYCKMAN and Minister BIGLER, could not be collected from the Chilian Government, the Captain resolved to denounce the whole affair, standing on the other tack. He did so. Confessed all on affidavit. Thus took vengeance on his owners, GEORGE LAW, as report gives them, and JAMES MURPHY, for having displaced him from command; and furthermore, as the story is received, ten thousand dollars for the testimony. Of this, however, the Captain only obtained for his own use $2,500. Three others took share in the prize. Two of them American officials, and the third another American who had acted the part of go-between in the transaction.

It is a pity the American Government would not take the pains to investigate this affair. The most disgraceful statements are current on the subject. More than once I have been told, by those who say they know whereof they affirm, that there has been official malfeasance, which dishonors the American name and diplomacy. There would be no difficulty in getting at the facts. The fact is a matter of town-talk, that Capt. JANVRIN's latest demand has been to demand *hush money* from those with whom he has been in league, who occupy higher stations than he does!

SOUTH PACIFIC.

JAMAICA.

Loss of the Steamer Zulu—The Cargo Destroyed—Influence of the Civil War in the States—The Cause of Emancipation—A Great Anti-Slavery Demonstration—St. Domingo.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The loss of the steamer *Zulu* led to the impression that the monthly mail would have to be suspended until the arrival of the *Cleator*, but the Haytian schooner *Adelle*, on her way to New-York, having put into port for a supply of water, the Governor called upon the mail contractor to forward the mail by her, at no matter what cost.

The *Zulu* after having had an excellent run of seven days, was lost off the coast of this island on the morning of the 27th. She went ashore at a place called Folly Point, about fourteen miles off Port Merant. The promptest assistance was afforded her, but all proved of no avail. In a few hours she became a total wreck. The R. M. C. steamer *Wye* was, on receipt of tidings of the disaster, dispatched to the scene of the wreck. She brought away a great portion of the cargo, which was, however, so much damaged by sea water that it had to be sold at auction for what it would bring. Among other merchandise there was a supply of flour, the loss of which has been very seriously felt. There has been very little of this necessary received here for several weeks, and if supplies be not early we shall be reduced to want; a fact which threatens us most unmistakably, should the civil war in your country continue. We are dependent entirely upon the United States for our breadstuffs and provisions, and should these fail us I need hardly say we should have to encounter something like a famine. On this account the American revolution excites an interest here it otherwise could not be expected to create.

But it is not alone a stoppage of supplies from the United States, deplorable as that would be, which occasions us anxiety; but, coupled with this, there is the disagreeable fact that, owing to the "revivals" which have overrun the island from one end to the other, the small settlers and other prædial people have neglected the cultivation of ground provisions, which form a very extensive portion of the food daily consumed by the inhabitants; therefore, you will perceive, if we do not exactly stand *a fronte præcipitium, a tergo lupus*, at least a wolf grins at us wherever we turn. Truly, the people of the United States could never know the influence they exercised upon the peoples of all other nations, till the hour of their own rupture. It is really lamentable that a nation that has accomplished so much and gave such hopeful prospects for the future, should be so upturned by an unrighteous faction.

We may be wrong in our surmises, but we in this country behold in the civil war one great and glorious end to be effected—namely, the full emancipation of the negro race. This is what the South is in dread of; but when it shall have been accomplished, as accomplished it assuredly will be, history will record it as one of the noblest and most glorious epochs for the United States, and Southerners alike will reap the glory and feel proud of it. They believe they cannot do without their slaves, but only let them try it, and they will find that not only will they get on well, but better with free labor.

A great Anti-Slavery demonstration recently took place here. It was a public meeting of the inhabitants, presided over by the veteran Mayor of Kingston, Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, C. B., for the purpose of considering the recent annexation of St. Domingo to the Spanish monarchy. The following resolutions were agreed upon:

1. That Spain, being a slaveholding Power, and notoriously the supporter of a nefarious and revolting traffic in human flesh and blood—the African Slave-trade—any extension of her national influence and power in this part of the world, the principal theatre of her Pro-Slavery operations, are matters to be earnestly deprecated.

2. That the annexation of the Republic of Santo Domingo now sought, would have the effect of increasing the national prestige of the old country; and in giving her the possession of the Bay of Samana, would vastly improve and strengthen her position in these seas,—by which means she could, with the greater impunity, set at defiance her treaties with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave-trade, which she has all along flagrantly and shamelessly violated.

3. That this attempt at annexation, without the approval and concurrence of the popular voice of the Dominican Republic, is contrary to every sentiment of justice and right,—involves a gross outrage upon popular liberty,—is a direct violation of the principle now held sacred by the leading Powers, and the enlightened public opinion of Europe, that it is the inalienable right of a people to settle their own form of Government, and could not be consummated without reflecting eternal disgrace upon the Spanish flag.

4. That the Dominican people, betrayed and sold by their chief ruler, deserve the warmest sympathies of the friends of liberty everywhere; and that it is our duty, in the sacred interests of freedom, to use whatever influence we possess on behalf of their national independence, now so seriously imperilled.

5. That a memorial to our beloved sovereign, her gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, be prepared for signature, praying her gracious Majesty to interpose, by the authority or influence of her Government, for preventing Spain from taking possession of Santo Domingo against the will of its people.

6. That the prudent and pacific but energetic policy pursued by Gen. GEFFRARD, President of Hayti, in face of the dangers with which his country is now menaced, has our warmest admiration and our best wishes for its complete success.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society by Hon. EDWARD JORDON, C. B., Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, with the request that that Society to whose noble exertions the cause of freedom in the West Indies is so greatly indebted, would use its powerful influence in aid of the objects of this meeting.

8. That the Chairman be requested to forward to His Excellency the Governor the memorial to Her Majesty the Queen, and to request that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be presented by him to her gracious Majesty.

The memorial to the Queen, which was forwarded through the Governor by the last English mail, contained over three thousand, five hundred signatures.

Some time ago, I acquainted you with the fact that two slavers captured by H. M. steam *Barracouta* were by the Vice Chancellor referred to the mixed Commission Court of Havana for investigation. On the 11th ult., the vessels were dispatched to the Havana, in tow of the *Barracouta*.

In accordance with an act passed during the last session of the Legislature, the Governor has appointed a Commission to inquire into the management of the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. In some of my earliest communications to you, I explained the party warfare which this question had created. It is to be hoped, now that the inquiry has been granted, all bitterness of feeling will be at an end.

The ship *Pearl*, in 32 days from Calcutta, arrived here on the 16th ult., with 283 coolie emigrants, all in good health. She lost 38 on the voyage. The ship *Clarendon*, the last of the season, is momentarily expected, with a further supply of coolies from Calcutta.

The brigantine *Stanley*, from Halifax, N. S., arrived here recently with a cargo of fish, but having been discovered to be infected with small-pox, was placed in quarantine. There was but one case which proved fatal, and no fresh ones have since occurred.

The May seasons have prevailed generally, and in some districts with marked severity. Mercantile affairs continue very depressed, but the prospects of next year's crops are very cheering.

P. S.—Intelligence has been received of the loss, by fire, at Morant Bay, of the brig *Bullfinch*, laden with sugar and rum, for London.

I find that the name of the vessel to convey the mail has been changed from *Adelle* to *Elizabeth*.

Col. Washington A. Bartlett and the Naval Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, June 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, (Sunday,) there appears a letter dated "Fortress Monroe, June 17," in which there occurs the following paragraphs:

"The Naval Brigade are here, shut up in a corral outside of the fortress, with a guard of Massachusetts troops over them. They are occupied occasionally in hauling wagons about with Government stores, and are highly useful. Transportation has not been supplied to Gen. BUTLER by the Government, and these men take the place of the horses, which are greatly needed. BARTLETT, their late commander, is here idling about, and apparently in a bad way. He has almost entirely recovered from his late accident at the Rip Raps, but as he has no command over his late comrades, and no other position under the Government, his presence here would seem to be unnecessary."

And,

"A day or two since experiments were made with a new projectile of a Mr. SAWYER; shell were thrown from the Rip Raps quite over Sewall's Point, very much to the astonishment of the enemy, who hastily rode out upon the bluff to see from whence the shot came. This weapon is said to be a great success."

Now, Sir, I feel called upon to notice this letter of your correspondent, "M. E. S.," because (and probably without any intention of doing so) he so writes as to do very great injustice before the public to Col. BARTLETT, considering the fact that he still is, or he was, by appointment of the President of the United States, the Colonel of the Naval Brigade, accepted and in service, although from the severity of injuries received when at 10½ o'clock on duty on the Rip Raps, with a company of men, preparing to mount this very Sawyer rifled gun which has made such a successful demonstration on the enemy's lines, he accidentally fell from the walls of masonry down fifteen feet among broken blocks of rubble granite, and from the effects of which he was only saved to life by the assiduous attentions of the eminent Dr. CUYLER, U. S. A., Surgeon in-Chief of Fortress Monroe, and his staff, (to whom Col BARTLETT's daily thanks are due and awarded) after he had lain insensible for nine and a half hours, and from the effects of which he is still severely suffering; having left the works at Fortress Monroe only when from Dr. CUYLER's advice, he could hope for more speedy restoration to his severely-bruised shoulders, neck and spine in a more quiet place and more Northern climate. Had your correspondent suffered the days and nights of pain and physical agony which have attended Col. BARTLETT since that accident, he would have felt disposed, as the Colonel does, to thank a kind Providence which preserved his life from instant extinction. As it was, it was only preserved by the copious flow of blood from the scalp wound, and the fact that his broad shoulders brought him up between the rocks before the brain could be crushed out. I make this explanation because it is a mystery to all who have seen the place where the Colonel fell, how it could be done and the party escape with life.

But your correspondent adverts to other matters. The Brigade, he says, is "corraled" by the Massachusetts Third Regiment. Well, that has been, and probably is still, true in part,—for although Gen. BUTLER complimented the Brigade for the handsome and military landing they made, and the orderly condition of the camp, no sooner did the accident happen to Col. BARTLETT than he placed them under cover of a line of sentinels of Col. WARDROP, who, for reasons or orders best known to himself, soon issued orders that Col. BARTLETT was not to enter the camp at any time. But as Col. BARTLETT was in the hands of Dr. CUYLER, he had no duty to do there; yet on learning the fact he communicated the information to Gen. BUTLER. Your correspondent is more than half right when he says the men are made to haul wagons in the heat of the sun, but this duty is not confined to the Naval Brigade, but is fully participated in by others,—indeed, was in full play when the Brigade arrived, although the thermometer stands entirely too high for men to be exposed unless the necessities of a battle compels it, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. It is contended by able military writers, that all police and Quartermaster duty should be done by horses, (and there is a fair supply at the Fort,) and then, in the early and late parts of the day; this would save the men for duty more telling in the end than hauling military wagons in the heat of the day; besides, what are all the contraband negroes doing to earn their rations, that they cannot be put to such work? Col. BARTLETT has not been relieved of the command of the Naval Brigade, nor is the Brigade extinct. It has done every duty given it to do, handsomely, and the Colonel gave it his entire time, night and day, till he met with his severe accident. "But," says your correspondent, "Colonel BARTLETT has almost or nearly recovered from his injuries, and is idling away his time here where his presence would seem to be unnecessary." Indeed, who is this Solon, for he immediately tells you of the demonstration of the Sawyer rifled cannon and projectile on Sewell's Point—which gun was taken by Col. BARTLETT's own discretion and act to Fortress Monroe—was given over by him to Col. BUTLER—was mounted for use as the first gun ever set up on Fort Monroe; and Col BARTLETT was present and aided personally the inventor, Mr. SAWYER, in directing and elevating the gun, in order that it might show to Gen. BUTLER and other observers how tremendously effective it was. Col. BARTLETT and Mr. SAWYER were not at all surprised at the results obtained—they knew how far the shells would go on a given degree of elevation of the gun—and Col. BARTLETT had taken care to obtain from Prof. BACH, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the exact distance in yards of every section of Sewell's Point, from the position of the gun on the Rip Raps—so it was a matter of nice and mathematical calculation where the shells were to fall, and not an experiment, but a demonstration of effectiveness.

True, they could not see the secession battery, but there was the flag in sight near the house and in an opening of the trees, and the inference was fair that the guns lay between the flag and the shore line, which distances were exactly known; the gun was elevated for 4,600 yards, and it now appears that it struck the magazine of the battery. See the following from the Baltimore *Sun* of this morning:

"It is now known that the first shell from the Sawyer rifled gun struck the corner of the magazine, and nearly caused it to explode. The batteries existing there have been moved away. They are not safe anywhere within four miles of this terrible projectile."

Certainly not, and more too; and it will be the same thing wherever the James rifled guns of 80 lbs. calibre are mounted.

The Naval Brigade, Col. BARTLETT, have contracted with both of these makers for batteries, and Col. B. took one of each with him to Old Point, and they are now both mounted. The James gun is mounted on board the steamer *Cataline*. It is a 14 pounder gun.

"NAUTICUS."

Bishop Bayley's Address.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter has (no doubt inadvertently) done great injustice to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Newark, in reporting his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday. He did not say (as your reporter makes him say) that this country had become involved in a foolish war by a few fanatics *of the North*. The three last words are a *gloss* by your reporter. The Rt. Rev. gentleman said that this country had become involved in a foolish war through the fault of a few fanatics, without specifying whether they were from the North or from the South. I know that he believes the fanatics from both sections are responsible for the war, and I hope you will do him the justice to make this correction.

H.

Will Take their Seats.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "It is with pleasure we can say that Kentucky will be represented in the United States Senate at the approaching session of Congress. Major BRECKINRIDGE and Mr. POWELL with both attend and be in their seats."

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 529, 314, 81, 309, 311, 214, 338, 365, 366, 367, 358, 369, 371, 372, 229, 236, 313, 124, 373.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 692, 764, 578, 1289, 478, 984, 978, 610, 1119, 868, 1267, 986, 988, 990, 992, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

The Funds of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church—Ministers and Money.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Allen.

The People ex rel. Nicholas J. Marselus vs. The Ministers, Elders, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.—This case has been several times stated in the TIMES, and in the last instance on the occasion of the argument at General Term, of the appeal taken therein. The relator is a minister of this Church, and he brings the action for himself, and on behalf of all other ministers of the same denomination officiating as such in the City. It is alleged that the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City has two funds created years since for the benefit of all the ministers in the City of that denomination, and that the relator and others have been excluded therefrom. At Special Term the complaint in the case was dismissed. This appeal was then taken, and the following is the opinion of the Court, rendered therein, which will fully explain the case:

By the Court: LEONARD, J.—The defendants have denied any knowledge of the Steinwyck trust. They assert that they have no lands derived from that fund. It thus became necessary that the relator, to sustain his case in this respect, should prove its existence at the present time in some form, or that the fund has been lost by the malfeasance or culpable neglect of the defendants as trustees thereof, within some period of time not barred by the statute of limitations; that defense having also been interposed.

If the fund were now actually in existence, and the construction of the will of Steinwyck claimed by the relator could be upheld, there would be a manifest injustice in directing the account demanded. There is, however, an entire failure on the part of the relator to establish a right of action in any of these respects.

The terms of the devise are such also as to exclude any congregation or minister from participating in the benefit of this devise, except that particular one which is described in and existed at the time of the devise. When that congregation was incorporated, in 1695, it must be assumed at this late day that the "Elders or Overseers" transmitted the Steinwyck property to the new corporation in a lawful manner, so that the corporation became vested with the title and charged with the trust.

The Colonial Act of 1753 confirming the charter and authorizing the sale of the Steinwyck land, contemplates and recognizes the defendants' corporation as the then actual owner.

The evidence adduced on the part of the relator, as well as his own allegations, establish that he is a minister of another congregation, having a separate and distinct corporate existence from that of the defendants.

The defendants' corporation must now be considered as having legally succeeded to the congregation whose "Elders or Overseers" were entitled to and held the Steinwyck devise, and that the corporation, from the time of the charter in 1696, were lawfully empowered to administer the income of the said land at Fordham, for the "support and maintenance of the minister."

The Colonial Act of 1753 in no manner extends the application or benefit of this fund to congregations or ministers who were not organized or embraced within the corporation thereby confirmed.

Both trust funds by the Colonial Act received an enlarged character and application, according to the terms of which the corporation then confirmed have since administered them.

It is insisted by the relator that the devise of Harbendinck was made for the benefit of the whole denomination of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of New-York, and out for the sole benefit of the congregation incorporated and known as the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in the City of New-York, the defendants in this action.

When the testator made his will, he was an elder in the only church organization of the Reformed Protestant Dutch denomination in the City of New-York. That organization had been incorporated more than 25 years previously, under the same title and designation that the testator used when making the devise in question. It is not unreasonable to suppose that his object was to insure a certain income for the minister or ministers of the church to which he was attached, and of which he was an elder, to relieve the brethren of the church with whom he was associated, and, perhaps, by the generosity of his bequest, to found a memorial of himself that would be more lasting than monuments of marble or brass. He names the congregation by its corporate title, as the devisee, and in describing the objects of the trust he designates the ministers of the said church. The testator had in view the only church of that denomination then in existence in the City of New-York. Had he designed to include the ministers of any other church or congregation of that denomination, more definite and comprehensive terms would have been used.

Would it have been insisted, at the death of the testator, that another congregation of the same denomination could have been incorporated in the City of New-York, and have then successfully claimed, on behalf of the minister of such new church, one half or any portion of the income derived from the bequest of Harbendinck? The manifest answer would have been that such was not the intention of the testator.

Referring to the answer of the members of the congregation who had obtained an additional minister to preach to them in English, at the "New Dutch Church," on the corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, in 1767, on the complaint of those who desired preaching in the Dutch language only, which has been produced in evidence we find that the minister, Mr. Laidlie, who officiated in English, was maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and that it was not considered by either the Dutch or English part of the congregation, that there was any claim or pretence of right that such minister should be paid his salary or stipend from the funds derived from either of the trusts in question. Mr. Laidlie was, nevertheless, a minister of one of the congregations, within the official and religious organization of the corporation of the defendants. It was then conceded, as the said answer proves, that the bequest was to maintain preaching in the Dutch language.

Had there been, at the time of the bequest, two church organizations of the denomination to which the relators and defendants belong, no different language would have been required to designate the particular object of the testator's bounty than has here been used.

The intent of the testator is still more clearly apparent when it is remembered that but one church of the Dutch Reformed denomination was then in existence in the City of New-York.

The relator is not a minister of the congregation for whose benefit the bequest was made. He is a minister of another incorporated society or congregation.

It is, however, further insisted that the income of the trust fund is now very large, being four times as large as is required for paying the salaries of the ministers of the "Collegiate Churches" of the City of New-York, and that the intent of the testator would be better administered by applying the surplus income to the payment of the salaries of other ministers of the same denomination, in the said city, who do not belong to the "Collegiate Churches," rather than to apply such surplus to the erection of other churches, as has been heretofore done. On reference to the Colonial Act of 1753, confirming the charter, &c., it will be found that the defendants are expressly authorized to purchase or build more churches, and convenient houses and gardens for their ministers and officers.

If it were ever necessary or proper to create a scheme for the application of the surplus funds arising under these trusts, none would seem more appropriate, or more in conformity with the benevolent designs of the testator, than has already been prepared by the Colonial Act already referred to. Assuming that this Court may, in a proper case, recognize and carry into effect the *by pres* principle (which I am not prepared to affirm,) there is now no pretence for attempting it, since the scheme authorized and enacted more than a hundred years ago by the highest authority in the land, the Colonial Act referred to.

The authority to frame a benevolent scheme for the application of the surplus income of the trust fund, was fully exhausted by that act.

A trust which has been administered for more than one hundred years, without question as to the right or the manner of its administration, ought not to be disturbed, without clear and unequivocal evidence that the terms of the trust have been disregarded.

and that the just and legal rights of the party complaining have been infringed.

An examination of the provisions of the charter of 1696, affords conclusive evidence that it was a certain congregation, then existing in the City of New-York, that was thereby incorporated, and neither that charter, nor the Colonial Act of Confirmation in 1753, afford any evidence that it was intended to incorporate, or confirm a charter to incorporate, a denomination of Christians in the City of New-York.

It was a certain congregation of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the said city that the charter incorporated, and it was that same corporation that was afterwards confirmed by Colonial act; the objects to which the corporation might lawfully apply the income of their property were also by that act enlarged. Nothing, however, was enacted diverting the application of its funds to the support or maintenance of the ministers of other organizations, or other congregations not within the organization of the defendants' corporation.

There is no reason to doubt that the trusts under the wills of Steinwyck (if that fund be now existing) and of Harbendinck have been managed in conformity with the directions of those testators, and of the Charter of 1696 and the Colonial Act of 1753.

There is no principle upon which the Court can now interfere to disturb the present application of the two funds in question.

The judgment of the Special Term must be affirmed with costs.

Peter Y. Cutler, for plaintiff; D. Lord, for defendants.

Trouble in Dividing the Profits—Charter Parties.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Thomas Rigney and others vs. *William Bartlet.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $700 for moneys alleged to have been received by the defendant upon a joint adventure and charter party entered into by the parties to the suit. The plaintiffs' evidence showed that the parties had entered into this transaction as copartners, the defendant having the management of the affair; and also that the defendant had admitted that the profits, as shown by the freight bill, exceeded the amount of charter party some $1,500.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint upon the grounds among others, that the action being one in assumpsit, and it appearing that it was a case in which there was a copartnership it could not be sustained. That it was a proper case for an accounting; also, that there was no evidence that there was an ultimate profit. That the simple fact that the freight list exceeded the charter party, does not establish but what the voyage might have been a disastrous one.

After argument by counsel, the Court directed a special verdict to be made up, and the exceptions to be argued in the first instance at General Term.

E. W. & G. F. Chester, Esqs., for plaintiffs; Henry H. Morange, Esq., for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Burchard &c.*, vs. *French, et. al.*—Motion granted in part, and in part denied. No costs.

WHITE, J.—*Dunham* vs. *Skinner.*—Motion granted, with leave to answer in ten days, on payment of costs ($10), and upon filing a consent in writing, referring the issues to Moses B. Maclay. If such terms are not complied with, judgment is given absolutely on demurrer for plaintiffs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 25, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	88	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89½
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	83⅛	4,000	C B &Q.R 8 ⅌ c b	93
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86½	29	Continental Bk	64
1,000	do	86⅛	5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	65
12,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	84⅛	10	do	65⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Cou	77	100	do	65¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	76⅛	75	do	66
3,000	do	76¾	550	N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅞
1,000	Treas. 12 ⅌ c. n.	102	12	do	73¾
2,000	Treas. 10 ⅌ c. n.	100⅛	50	do....s4	73⅞
3,000	Ill. Coup. b. '79	78⅛	250	Harlem R	8¾
5,000	do	78	150	do	8⅞
31,000	Tenn St. 6's '90	38⅛	40	do	9
20,000	do	39	200	Reading R	33¼
3,000	do....s3	38¾	200	do....s30	33
2,000	do....13	38⅝	150	Mich. Cen. R	42¾
1,000	N. Car. St 6s	49	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12
3,000	do	50	340	do	12¼
2,000	do	50⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	26
1,000	do	50⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc..s15	65¼
2,000	Brook. C. W. L.	99	50	do....s4	65⅝
8,000	Virginia St 6s	41	200	do....s30	65
16,000	do	41⅛	250	do....3	66
21,000	Missouri St 6s	39⅛	5	Cle., Col & Cin. R.	97
2,000	do	39⅛	50	Gal. & Chi. R...s15	59¼
20,000	do	39¼	100	do	59⅛
5,000	do....s10	39⅛	55	do	59¼
5,000	do....b30	39¼	250	do....s10	59
10,000	do	39	50	do....c	59⅛
1,000	Mich.C 8 ⅌ c b sold	88	150	do....s30	58¾
1,000	Mich So.S.nk.g.Bs	72	260	Chi. & R. I. R.	35
4,000	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	35¾	100	do....s10	35
1,000	do	36	40	New-Jersey R	115

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	76⅛	9,000	Virginia St. 6s..	41¼
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	83¾	10,000	do....s15	41
10,000	N. Car. State 6's	50	1,000	do	41⅛
9,000	do	49⅛	5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38⅛
5,000	do....s15	49⅛	3,000	do	38¼
4,000	do	49⅞	6,000	D.L.&W.R 1st m.	93⅛
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	77	29	Continental Bank..	64¾
3,000	Louis. St. 6s...s3	54⅛	229	N. Y. Central R..	73¾
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	38⅛	50	do....b30	73¾
25,000	do	38	100	Gal. & Chic. R..	59⅛
15,000	do	37¾	100	do....s10	59⅝
3,000	do....s3	38	20	Clev. & Tol. R..	23⅛

TUESDAY, June 25—P. M.

The renewed firmness on the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, was continued to-day, under a large demand for State Stocks and a liberal inquiry for Federal Securities. The amount of business in the former is $300,000, and the extreme advance about 1 ⅌ cent. on Missouris and Tennessees, 1½ ⅌ cent. on Virginias, 3 ⅌ cent. on North Carolinas, and about the same on Georgias and Louisianas. The immediate supply from the Illinois Railway Department is reported to have fallen off, in consequence of the temporary closing of the accounts of the Department, last week, for a readjustment of the rates at which the Bonds are paid out for the discredited currency of the State. At the same time, the disposition to purchase in this market, at low figures, has evidently increased. Tennessees, after selling this morning as high as 39 ⅌ cent, fell back to 37¾, and subsequently recovered to 38½ ⅌ cent. The advance within a few days is equal to 3@4 ⅌ cent. from the lowest rates of last week. The Railway Shares, without much activity, were generally advanced by bidders, 1 ⅌ cent. rise being established on yesterday's prices in Galena and Chicago and Illinois Central, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on the Michigan roads. New-York Central was comparatively steady at 73¾ ⅌ cent. for the cash stock. Panama and Pacific shares were both firmer, and most of the Railway Mortgages held for an advance. The Indiana 5 ⅌ cents., which sold at 74 ⅌ cent. on Saturday, and rose to 80 ⅌ cent. on a sale at the Second Board yesterday, fell back to 75 ⅌ cent. bid. The new 6 ⅌ cent. War Loan of the State has been awarded to-day to the extent of $412,000 at 85 ⅌ cent. and upward, the remainder, $788,000, being held by the Commissioners for future negotiation. The general market this afternoon manifested increased firmness, with a further rise on New-York Central to 74 ⅌ cent. sales, and the same figure bid at the close; 60 ⅌ cent. for Galena; 67½ for Pacific Mail; 38½ ⅌ cent. for Missouris.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable July 1, and the Seventh Ward Bank a half yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable the same day.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS get $500,000 of the New-York State 7 ⅌ cent Loan, awarded at Albany to-day, at the rate of 101.65 ⅌ cent. The remainder of the loan, $200,000, was awarded at 101.38 and upward to about 102 ⅌ cent.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed steady, at 105½@106 ⅌ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills. Some further parcels of good Merchant bills were taken and paid for in the 45@60-day paper of the buyers, (who are leading Banking houses,) adding 6 ⅌ cent. interest. No change in the Money market, which rules 4@6 ⅌ cent. at call, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for prime discounts. The Banks are accumulating Specie rapidly again this week. They hold about $41,000,000 to-day.

The preference 7 ⅌ cent. Shares of the Erie Company, now in circulation, have been inscribed on the official list of the Stock Exchange, to be regularly called in their order at the daily sessions of the Board.

The usual half-yearly dividend of 6 ⅌ cent., by the Panama Company, has been advertised to be paid on the 1st of July. We are pleased to hear that, notwithstanding the War times, this important property has been able to earn about 8 ⅌ cent. nett on the capital, for the current half year, thus placing $100,000 over the regular dividend to the surplus or contingent fund of the Company.

The third week's traffic of the Galena and Chicago Company, in June, is reported $38,535, as against $20,688 same week last season. The traffic for the whole month will probably exceed that of June, 1860, by about $80,000.

The following Directors for the Cleveland and Toledo Company were elected at the annual meeting on the 19th inst: John Gardiner, Norwalk; A. N. Ramsdell, New-London, Conn.; Wm. M. Vermilye, New-York; G. Talbot Olyphant, New-York; Joseph Benjamin, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel M. Young, Toledo; John W. Sprague, Huron; James Mason, Cleveland; Joseph Lyman, Cleveland. At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were reëlected: John Gardiner, President; H. C. Luce, Treasurer; L. D. Rucker, Superintendent; E. Sheldon, Cashier and Paymaster.

The total receipts of the year were	$920,000
Net earnings over interest and all expenses	128,000

The running expenses were 46⅛ ⅌ cent.

Floating debt, June 1, 1861	$196,000
Floating debt, June 1, 1860	286,000
Reduction during the year	$90,000

The net earnings were applied as follows:

Reduction of floating debt	$90,000
Contribution to Sinking Fund	24,000
Cash on hand	14,000
Total	$128,000

The road represented as follows:

Bonded debt	$3,848,420
Capital stock	3,343,812

The following circular has been sent from the Treasury Department to the New-York office in regard to the July coupons on the Texas indemnity 5 ⅌ cent. Loan of 1865. The whole amount of this loan outstanding is $3,461,000. The policy of the step taken by the Secretary toward the payment of a portion of the coupons may be questioned, as impairing the public confidence in the negotiability, by delivery of Government Bonds, payable direct or by assignment, to bearer. We are not apprised of the amount supposed to have been in first hands (the State of Texas) when secession was determined upon, and the Government property seized upon by military force in Texas:

> "It being understood here that a portion of the Texan Indemnity Bonds, of which semi-annual interest coupons become due on the 1st of July proximo, have been indorsed since that State has passed under the control of insurgents, and that another portion remain in the treasury of that State, it has become the duty of this department to stop the payment of the coupons of both these portions.
>
> In order to distinguish them from such as have been taken from bonds heretofore negotiated in good faith to innocent holders, you are hereby instructed to require all persons who shall present to you the coupons of Texan Indemnity Stock for payment, to exhibit the bonds, with the coupons from which they were taken, together with the affidavits of the present holders, taken before competent authority, stating at what date, and from whom the bonds in question were purchased by them."

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 17.	LOANS. June 24.	SPECIE. June 17.	SPECIE. June 24.
Philadelphia	$3,146,000	$3,137,000	$784,000	$818,000
N. America	2,857,769	2,838,157	704,529	742,691
Farm. & Mech.	4,280,567	4,319,378	1,229,128	1,376,983
Commercial	1,403,000	1,412,000	272,000	283,000
Mechanics'	1,462,247	1,490,340	284,423	293,390
N. Liberties	1,274,000	1,224,000	357,000	370,000
Southwark	942,356	927,420	250,046	263,434
Kensington	644,987	640,884	165,038	173,236
Penn Township	666,438	622,324	166,494	166,832
Western	1,343,372	1,311,260	383,742	421,782
Man. & Mech.	1,002,360	986,400	153,525	189,677
Commerce	675,458	673,113	186,990	210,747
Girard	2,019,895	2,070,172	424,809	415,587
Tradesmen's	498,694	476,841	134,742	133,309
Consolidation	437,564	431,819	91,282	100,247
City	682,415	661,163	119,405	126,106
Commonwealth	421,702	424,530	65,425	65,275
Corn Exchange	313,000	317,000	92,000	104,000
Union	293,619	297,182	66,888	73,670
Total	24,282,443	24,240,983	5,927,466	6,336,744

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 17.	DEPOSITS. June 24.	CIRCULATION. June 17.	CIRCULATION. June 24.
Philadelphia	$1,753,000	$1,741,000	$249,000	$241,000
North American	1,814,568	1,341,849	259,457	250,415
Farm. & Mech.	3,192,422	3,468,167	360,545	357,205
Commercial	724,000	734,000	120,000	111,000
Mechanics'	731,359	721,378	118,595	123,818
N. Liberties	995,000	974,000	92,000	89,000
Southwark	769,592	739,264	72,830	71,655
Kensington	422,341	426,658	105,895	107,665
Penn. Township	470,793	444,089	57,320	52,545
Western	931,294	944,391	102,100	104,725
Man. & Mech.	482,688	472,190	80,195	72,214
Commerce	547,253	590,637	64,110	60,485
Girard	1,155,753	1,164,896	162,640	161,375
Tradesmen's	348,254	359,788	64,490	61,190
Consolidation	224,611	227,729	64,370	65,760
City	331,930	323,317	54,640	52,865
Commonwealth	174,174	178,339	73,085	69,460
Corn Exchange	195,000	208,000	66,000	62,000
Union	175,520	187,940	30,875	32,845
Total	15,379,559	15,740,622	2,198,057	2,147,212

The aggregates of the bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	June 17.	June 24.		
Capital Stock	$11,810,520	$11,810,520		
Loans	24,282,443	24,240,983	Dec.	$41,460
Specie	5,927,466	6,336,744	Inc.	409,277
Due from other Bks.	1,309,243	1,271,386	Dec.	37,857
Due to other Banks.	2,477,029	2,460,557	Dec.	16,472
Deposits	15,379,559	15,740,622	Inc.	361,063
Circulation	2,198,057	2,147,212	Dec.	50,845

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 79¼; Reading Railroad, 16⅝; Morris Canal 38; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 47 bbls. Ashes, 7,945 bbls. Flour, 248 bbls. Corn Meal, 217,051 bushels Wheat, 32,550 bushels Corn, 848 bushels Rye, 26,411 bushels Oats, 125 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. American Yellow, part at 29c., ⅌ gallon.

CANDLES—All kinds are inactive, including Adamantine, which are quoted at from 16½c.@17½c., ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and sales have been made, to-day, of 3,133 bags, at 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds have been in slack demand at former rates. The receipts of Rio and Santos Coffee, during the past week, have been 14,869 bags; the sales and shipments, 7,523 bags. The business of the week, Messrs. SCOTT & SON review thus: "Sales of Rio, during the past week, reach 6,499 bags, and embrace 666 ⅌ *Imperador*, at 12c.; 572 ⅌ *Carioca*, at 13½c.; 413 ⅌ *Snowden*, at 13½c.; 662 ⅌ *Logan*, at 13½c.; 1,312 ⅌ *Aid*, at 11c.@13½c.; 1,428 ⅌ *Virginian*, at 11c.; and sundry lots at 10½c.@14c., for common to prime; 993 bags ⅌ *Aid*, have been shipped from first hands to Philadelphia. The market closes quiet but steady." Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 136,370 bags, including 120,279 bags Rio and Santos, 7,133 bags Maracaibo, 4,000 bags Laguayra, 2,213 bags Singapore, 1,375 bags Java, 770 bags Costa Rica, and 600 bags Bombay. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 17½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@14c¾; Rio, 10½c.@14c., and St. Domingo, 11½c.@12c., ⅌ lb, usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
June 22, New Orleans	6,000
June 22, Baltimore	25,000
June 22, Philadelphia	none
June 25, New York	151,279
Grand total	120,279

COTTON—Continues in moderate request, at buoyant prices. We quote, Middling Uplands at 14½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ lb. Sales 1,500 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency, some of the principal holders refusing to sell Middling Upland under 14½c. ⅌ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 300 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $15, cash, ⅌ ton.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand, including No. 1 Canton at $1 per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand was more active, to-day, for shipping brands of State and Western Flour; holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have been tending downwards. Sales have been made of 20,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 25@$4 35, chiefly at $4 25@$4 30; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 60@$4 90, mainly at $4 65@$4 70; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 55@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@ $4 35
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 20	@ 4 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 90
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour rules quiet at previous prices. Sales, 800 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 60@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots, at $3@$3 85 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, equal to $3 Caloric, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—The market has been very dull, and prices have been depressed. Layer Raisins, $1 72½@$1 75, chiefly at $1 75, and Bunch Raisins at $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite plenty to-day, and holders have been eager to sell; prices have favored buyers. The demand has been active, mainly from shippers. Sales 224,000 bush., including White Canada, part at $1 25; Canada Club, at $1 12; White, Western, $1 28@$1 45, chiefly at $1 28; Red Western $1 18@$1 22, chiefly at $1 20@$1 21; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 12@$1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 88c.@$1 10; Northwestern Club, at $1@$1 06; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 83c.@$1 05 and White Kentucky at $1 45@$1 60, nearly all at $1 45@$1 50, the closing rates, ⅌ bushel; Corn continues in very good demand at buoyant prices. The sales reach 108,000 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 51c.@53c. for Western Yellow; 52½c. for Western White, and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 68c.@69c ⅌ bushel. Sales 9,160 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 31c.@32c. ⅌ bushel.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide water, during the third week in June in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	35,341	291,880	541,539	899
1861	42,318	629,457	301,898	1,323
Inc.	6,977	Inc. 337,577	Dec. 239,641	Inc. 424

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of June inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	242,621	1,763,163	3,982,733	73,912
1861	198,007	5,601,817	3,969,754	107,206
Dec.	44,614	In. 3,838,649	Dec. 12,979	Inc. 33,294

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 723,116 bbls. of flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d of June, have been as follows:

Canal Open.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	127,877	242,621	198,007
Wheat, bushels	334,274	1,763,108	5,601,817
Corn, bushels	611,520	3,952,733	3,909,754
Barley, bushels	119,914	173,912	107,206
Oats, bushels	1,605,379	2,326,346	1,274,446
Rye, bushels	67,421	73,512	109,655

HAY—North River continues quiet, to-day, at 40c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@62½c., for local use ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand has been good, to-day, for desirable lots, partly for export, at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 12c.@24c., ⅌ lb.

IRON—The market is dull, and prices of all descriptions are nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 15@$1 20 per thousand.

LEAD—Has been neglected, and prices have been unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day: 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 23c.@26c.; 60 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 12c.@15½c. and 290 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 13½c.@15c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in demand, closing at $5 ⅌ 280 lbs. Estimated stock, 9,500 barrels. Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, and has advanced to 80c.@82½c. ⅌ gallon. Estimated stock, 4,000 barrels. Tar has attracted more attention, at $3 12½@$3 50 ⅌ barrel. Estimated stock, 11,000 barrels. Resin has been pretty actively sought after, including Common at $2 31¼@$2 37½; Strained at $2 37½@$2 50; and No. 2 at $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ 310 lbs., with Low to Fine and Pale No. 1 at $3@$7, and Virgin at $7 50@$8, ⅌ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Resin, 80,000 barrels, including 30,000 barrels Common, 40,000 barrels No. 2, and other Red Resins; and 10,000 barrels low No. 1 to Pale, with very few of the latter description in market. Mr. C. J. TURNER, in his circular for the *Arabia*, says: "No arrivals since my last to report. The brig *East*, from Mobile, alluded to in my last has not yet arrived. Her cargo has already been nearly all sold to consumers, provided she does reach here."

Receipts of Naval Stores at New-York.

	1861 to date.	Total, 1860.	Total, 1859.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	29,620	57,503	97,818
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	41,552	156,250	153,018
Resin, bbls.	190,579	621,517	686,732
Tar, bbls	47,837	49,445	48,292

Exports of Naval Stores from New-York, Jan. 1 to June 25:

	1860.	1861.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	33,253	20,972
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	25,988	16,841
Tar, bbls	19,082	21,072
Resin, bbls	253,862	144,879

OILS—The market is very quiet, generally, and prices are depressed. Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 22; do. Whale, 37c.@41c.; and Linseed, 53c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales 870 bbls., in lots, including Mess, at $14 50@$14 75 and Prime at $10@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders. ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is selling slowly at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter rules quiet at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 3c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 100 tierces at $5 50@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile at 10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair to-day, and sales have been made of 970 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4½c.@5½c.; with, by auction, 180 hhds. Porto Rico at 4¾c.@6c., and 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 4 7-16c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 37,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—A fair demand prevails for Blacks, and a moderate inquiry for Greens, at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—The demand for domestic is active, at full rates; sales have been reported of 240 hhds. Kentucky, &c., part at 4c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 900 bbls., chiefly at 16c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were quiet and rates were unsettled. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags 7d.@7¼d. Corn, 6¾d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel. Cotton, ½d.@5-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s.6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ⅌ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.6d., and by a foreign vessel, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@8½d., and by a foreign vessel 9½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s.6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Falmouth—a foreign brig, with Wheat in bulk, 9½d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol—a foreign bark, with Wheat in bulk, 9d. ⅌ bushel. For Hamburg—Logwood, (80 tons,) 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Bremen—8,000 gallons Oil, 3½c. ⅌ gallon, and 300 cases Tobacco at 25s. ⅌ ton.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 24, 1861.

BEEVES—The market is not so good this week as last, although there are about 300 head less on sale. The receipts are 4,035 against 4,320. At the opening, trade was brisk enough at last week's prices, but the hot weather is rather unfavorable, and buying soon became slow work, although buyers generally were prepared to make concessions equal to ½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. At the close, the yards were almost deserted, and many droves will necessarily go through in first hands. The average quality is fair. The quality of the cattle from Kentucky this week, is above rather than below the average that come from that State, and perhaps one-half of them were taken by farmers down the river for their grazing lands. Such as they took brought ½c. ⅌ lb. higher than actual market value.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany 37c. ⅌ 100 lbs. From Albany to New York, by railroad, 5c. ⅌ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ⅌ car load. By propeller $10 ⅌ car load for Western, and $1 ⅌ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton $25 ⅌ car on Western, and $40 ⅌ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	4,035	4,320	3,408
Sheep	1,763	4,208	3,270
Hogs	74	61	178

	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle	3,141	84,530	79,933
Sheep	3,867	70,908	83,223
Hogs	316	831	9,327

PRICES—The market, which opened fair enough at last week's prices has settled down inactive, at the following quotations:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	— @5c.	— @ —
Extra	4½c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@ 4¾c.
First quality	3⅞c.@4⅛c.	4c. @ 4¼c.
Second quality	3⅛c.@3⅝c.	3⅜c.@ 3⅝c.
Third quality	2⅝c.@3c.	2⅜c.@ 3c

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prices are without marked change, and the trade is exceedingly limited. We have only to notice sales by H. SHEPARD of 54 lambs and 52 wethers, at 23s. ⅌ head. Albany butchers are buying very few, and those from New-York and Brighton do not care to enter the market.

HOGS—Receipts, although comparatively light are in excess of the demand. Very few sales are being made, and prices are unchanged. We quote stock hogs at 5½c.@6½c.; fat corn-fed, 4½c.@4¾c.; and still-fed, 3¼c., ⅌ lb.

MILCH COWS—$27@$33 for common, and $40@$55 for fair to extra.

Sales of Real Estate—June 25, 1861.

By Adrian H. Muller.

House and lot n. s. 33d-st., 172 feet east of 10th-av; $2,400

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Bangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Baltimore*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN A FEW DAYS.

SCOTT'S MILITARY DICTIONARY.

Comprising information on raising and supplying troops; field service with improved material; law, government regulation and administration relating to land forces, &c.

I large volume octavo, profusely illustrated.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE $1. POST FREE.

DE CORDOVA'S HUMEROUS POEM

"THE PRINCE'S VISIT."

With fine steel plates after designs by H. L. STEPHENS C. ROSENBERG, and J. D. SMILLIE.

N. B.—Canvassers wanted throughout the States.

Apply to B. FRODSHAM, Publisher, No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY.—Just published, a tract of 20 pages, with the above title, adapted to the times. By LEWIS TAPPAN. For sale at No. 61 John-st., third story. Price $1 a hundred. An excellent tract for circulation at this crisis. Persons ordering them by mail can have 36 for 40 cents, including postage. W. E. WHITING.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

Just published, a very minute and detailed map, with the elevations of the principal mountain ridges and depths of water, from the best authorities.

E. G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st.

THE PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—15,000 COPIES ISSUED IN FOUR WEEKS—A superior collection of choice tunes and hymns, written and composed for the times, to be sung during the war by the uprising millions of men, women and children who stand by the flag of our country and despise traitors. It contains 64 pages of songs, duets and choruses both sacred and secular. Among the number are the following popular songs: "The Star-Spangled Banner;" "The Flag of our Union Forever;" "Where Liberty Dwells, There is My Country;" "God Speed the Right;" "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" "Our Flag is There;" "Flag of the Nation;" "O, Care for Them Tenderly;" "Thy Country Calls Thee;" "The Christian Hero;" "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" "Freemen's Gathering," &c. Also, "Bible account of the great Slaughter of Traitors in the days of King Jehoshaphat." All for 10 cents, or $6 per 100. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A BOOK LAID AWAY TEN YEARS IN WASHINGTON, NONE DARING TO SELL IT.—The sovereign rule of SOUTH CAROLINA tells how to take Fort Sumter, remarkable, readable and interesting, 50 cents; BLUE BOOK, 25 cents; BOND ROBBERY, Washington, $1. For sale by ALFRED HUNTER, Washington.

ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents for Publishers.

JUST PUBLISHED.—PSALMS OF FREEDOM, No. 1 containing eleven, with music, selected, arranged, composed and adopted to church or camp use, by GEORGE LEACH, author of the "Church and Home." Price 8 cents, or $6 per 100. GEORGE LEACH, No. 40 4th-av.; S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE again reduced prices, and now offer the greatest bargains in

Real French Lawns and Organdies at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.

Usual prices 2s. and 2s. 6d.

French Bareges at 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.

Barege Robes at less than half price.

Grenadine Robes do. do.

Mozambiques, Poplins and other traveling dress goods in most desirable styles and colors.

Also,

Barege Shawls, Challi Shawls,

Grenadine Shawls and Zephyr Shawls,

at extraordinary low prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

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OF

LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, PUSHER AND REAL LACE.

Also a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

The entire stock must be closed out in 30 days.

By order of the Assignee,

A. C. HODGES,

No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S

CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S.

CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.

4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.

3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.

2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.

1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.

1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.

AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at half cost.

AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at half cost.

AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap. Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.

MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.

HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.

Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.

PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.

SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.

LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDFFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.

R. H. MACY, 6th av. and 14th-st.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE,

AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE,

No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

Alpaca Coats, worth	$3 for	$1
Nankeen Coats, worth	4 for	1 50
Check Linen Coats, worth	3 for	1
Marseilles Vests, worth	2 for	75
Valentia Vests worth	2 for	1
Cassimere Pants, worth	4 for	1 50
Cashmeret Pants, worth	3 for	1
Pants, Linen and Marseilles, worth	2 for	1

Men's Clothing, $5 a suit, comprising coat, vest, pants, neck tie shirt and socks. English, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres on hand. Clothing made to order in the most fashionable style.

GEO. LEVIE & CO.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853 and has had $4,300 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,600. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY would like to take a child or infant a short distance in the country for the Summer, where they would have pure air, pure milk, and a mother's care; the best of references can be given. For an interview, address Mrs. L. P., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for two days.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT-MACHINES FOR manufacturing kindling wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood, and a bundler that will bundle and tie from three to ten thousand bundles per day; also, kindling wood constantly on hand.

W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y. The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c. &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, situated in the village of West Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt. Rent $250. Apply to REXFORD & VAN RIPER, No. 29 Moore st., or to JOHN C. COLLINS, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY-SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANSION, IN EXCELLENT order, with all modern improvements; fine lawn in front, and overlooking the North River; an unsurpassed location for a private residence. Inquire on the premises, corner of 75th-st. and 11th av., or at No. 26 Wooster-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x36, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

HOUSE TO LET—IN ONE HUNDRED AND Fifty-second-st. A cottage house having nine rooms, in connection with a large vegetable garden, carriage-house stable, &c., three minutes' walk from the railroad. Apply at No. 13 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A GENTEEL COTTAGE house on a car route and within walking distance of Ferry. Possession at once. Inquire at No. 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES. *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUATED in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE FURNISHED, TO let, at Rye, New-York, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, containing thirteen good rooms. Rent, $300 for the season, including garden and fruit. Apply immediately to D. SELLECK, Rye, or to J. W. STANTON, No. 186 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house, barn and stable, on a two-acre lawn, within five minutes' walk of the boat landing. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Furnished with horses, carriages, &c., beautifully located, very healthy. Will be let for one or more years. Apply to Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 45 EAST 31ST-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story high-stoop: or second floor. &c. Rent $900.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 56 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

THE WORKS OF THE CANADA POWDER COMPANY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA, FOR SALE.

The property of this Company will be offered for public competition, if not previously disposed of by private sale, at Hamilton, Canada, on the 27th day of June, 1861, at 12 noon.

The Canada Powder Company's Works are in complete working order, capable of manufacturing 160 kegs per day, constructed in 1855, on the most approved principle, and with the latest improvements, at a cost of $62,000.

There are 140 acres of land attached to the works with an ample supply of water.

For particulars as to title and terms of sale apply to

Messrs. BURTON, SADLIER & BRUCE,

Hamilton, Canada.

Or to G. ATKINSON, No. 54 Cliff-st., N. Y.

T. N. BEST, Auctioneer.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a business in this City, which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply; principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

$1,000 CASH WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention will secure a partnership that for safety, respectability and profit has no equal. Association and location the very best.

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TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material

Also,

TENT CLOTHS,

TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,

of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.

For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,

No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver

ARMY CAMP COT—BRASS JOINTS, WEIGHT less than eight pounds; folds up in a bag two feet long; will sustain over 500 pounds easily; requires no mattress. Price $5. Officers and surgeons in the army are invited to inspect it. Orders for the cots must be accompanied by the money, or paid for to the Express Company on delivery. Army Camp Cot Company, No. 429 Broadway, New York.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest rates, by LOUIS ANRICH.

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WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 189 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,

Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spaulding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rothermel's "Picture for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

SOUFILL'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major-Gen. Dix arrived in Washington yesterday, and is expected to assume command of the Federal forces across the Potomac, in a few days. It is not anticipated, however, that even then any forward movement will be made. It is now pretty well settled, that unless an attack is made on our lines by the rebels, matters will remain about as they are, with respect to the position of the troops—continued additions, meantime, being made to their numbers. The fear of an immediate attack by Beauregard's forces appears to have again died out, as the latest reports from their camp at Manassas Junction represent them to be in no condition for aggressive movements. At Fairfax Court house they have now but one thousand men, understood to be commanded by Col. Hardee, while at Vienna they have none, as ascertained satisfactorily yesterday morning. There appears, however, to be no doubt of the fact that the rebel pickets now extend from Occoquan to Centreville.

The great body of the Rebel forces recently at Harper's Ferry are reported to be still near Winchester, stationed on the Fair ground, while the remainder are at Bunker Hill, Romney, and near Charlestown. Those near Winchester, it is stated, received orders to march on Sunday afternoon—in what direction is not known—but the order was subsequently countermanded. Although Harper's Ferry is not yet regularly occupied by Federal troops, it appears to be visited by them occasionally. A company of cavalry was seen in the vicinity on Monday.

Our reports from Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, indicate that the State officers who recently fled with Gov. Jackson, are becoming ashamed to follow his fortunes longer, and are disposed to turn to their duty, both to the State and to the country. The Treasurer, the Land Register and the Auditor are reported in this category. The Home Guard of the Capital have been furnished with arms, and are being drilled under the direction of Col. Boernstein, and intrenchments for the defence of the place against secession attacks are being erected. Several expeditions have been sent by Gen. Lyon to various parts of the State, where collections of rebels have been reported, but the latter have succeeded in getting away before the arrival of the Federal troops. They fear a repetition of the experience of Booneville. Gen. Lyon is said to be organizing an overland movement towards Arkansas.

There is trouble at Fortress Monroe about the Sawyer rifled cannon taken there by the Naval Brigade, and which was mounted upon the Rip Raps, and subsequently tried with such good effect against the rebel battery at Sewell's Point. Capt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department, has preferred charges against Gen. Butler, for permitting Mr. Sawyer to conduct the experiment, it being contrary to the Army regulations to allow any officer outside that Department to conduct such experiments. No military movement of importance has taken place since last advices. A reconnoitering expedition, headed by Capt. Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, is soon to go to York River.

The force now under the control of Gen. McClellan, in Western Virginia, is stated to be amply sufficient to insure a final solution of the difficulties there, which will allow that officer an opportunity to act more immediately in conjunction with the forces further East, if necessary, and perhaps in Tennessee, against the rebels, under Pillow. He is actively engaged in perfecting his arrangements for an effective campaign, and his movements will doubtless be prompt and decisive. A force of five thousand rebels are represented to be in camp thirteen miles beyond Philippa, among whom are one Georgia and one Tennessee regiment; and Porterfield's command, which was recently routed at Philippa, has been increased to three thousand, and is stationed at Huttonville. Federal troops are rapidly concentrating at Philippa, and a descent upon the rebels will doubtless soon be made. It has been decided to meet the guerilla system of fighting adopted by the rebels in Western Virginia by prompt measures of justice, in cases when prisoners are taken.

The U. S. steamer *Harriet Lane* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing six invalids from the flag-ship *Minnesota*, the master and three of the prize-crew of the brig *Hattie Jackson*, and thirteen of the officers and crew of the privateer schooner *Savannah*. The latter were taken into custody by the U. S. Marshal, and after a brief interview with the U. S. Commissioner, J. B. Henry, were committed for examination on Thursday next.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment N. Y. State Volunteers, Col. Donnelly, arrived here yesterday, from Albany, where they have been staying some two weeks, in Camp Morgan. They number some 770 rank and file, are supplied with Remington rifles and sword bayonets, and carry 50,000 rounds of rifle ball cartridge. This is a fine body of men, being composed of farmers' sons and men of substance, from the central Counties of the State. They took the New-Jersey Central Railroad for Baltimore and Washington, *via* Harrisburgh.

The Second Regiment of Vermont Volunteers arrived in this City yesterday, and after spending the morning in the Park Barracks, were presented with a regimental flag by the sons of Vermont resident in New-York, at 2 P. M., in front of the City Hall, and left in a special evening train for Washington, *via* Philadelphia. Speeches were made by Judge Culver, Col. Whiting, Ex-Gov. Hall, and Senator Foot.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool 15th, *via* Queenstown 16th, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news by the *Europa*, which is three days later, is rather meagre, political items being generally of an unimportant character. The squadron about to be dispatched to the North American waters by the British Government was further to be strengthened by the addition of sixteen gun-boats. The House of Commons had agreed to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the circumstances of the Galway subsidy. The crops of England were making rapid progress under the influence of hot weather. The Italian Cabinet according to the declarations of Baron Ricasoli, will carry out all the original intentions of Count Cavour. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 12,000 bales—the market closing firm. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols are quoted at 90@90⅛.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held yesterday, the Harlem Bridge matter was brought up, and measures were taken to ascertain what powers the Board has to make appropriations.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the claim of a number of ministers of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to certain funds of that denomination in this City, alleged to have been many years ago created for their benefit, decision was yesterday rendered on the appeal affirming the judgment below dismissing the complaint in the case.

The Stock market was active and 1 ℔ cent. higher on State Stocks yesterday, and otherwise firm. Missouris, Tennessees, Virginias, &c., sold to the extent of $300,000. New-York Central closed 74 ℔ cent. No change in Bills on London.

Heavy receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday; prices of Flour and Wheat were reduced. Cotton was saleable and buoyant. Sugars, Teas, Rio Coffee, Whisky, Tobacco, Hops and Tallow were in fair request. A moderate business was transacted in Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Rice and Provisions, including Pork, which was cheaper. The transactions in other commodities were restricted. The increased claims of shipowners checked freight engagements.

The Cattle Market is over-stocked this week, and a decline of $5 ℔ head, or more than ½c. ℔ lb., is the result. After sales of some 500 head on Monday, the regular market opened on Tuesday with about 3,800 cattle on sale at Forty-fourth-street, making over 4,300 for the week at this one market place. Drovers found it a hard day, as most of the stock had been bought upon former higher rates, and they were anything but jolly over their losses. Some declared it the hardest market of the season, and for them individually, quite likely it was. The cattle were generally large and fat, and for a few of the best—prime Kentucky Durhams—9c. was obtained, although very few sold for more than 8½c., and so down to less than 7c. Though sales were tolerably brisk on Tuesday, plenty of bullocks were left over for to-day.

The Compromise Panic.

Some of our cotemporaries are either very much alarmed themselves, or are very anxious to alarm the public, about the danger of *compromising* the questions now at issue between the Government and the States in rebellion against it. The *World* led off last Saturday in a sensation dispatch, purporting to have come from Washington, but which was really written for effect in this City, asserting that Jeff. Davis had made certain proposals for peace, which our Government had under consideration. The *Tribune* of yesterday followed suit, repeating substantially the original story, and adding that Senators Hunter and Bayard were in this City, in disguise, on a mission to Fernando Wood (!) for the restoration of peace.

Whatever may have been the motive of these inventions,—whether they were intended to affect the stock market or the political arrangements of the day,—they do less credit to the ingenuity of their authors than to their sagacious reliance on the public credulity. So sensitive are the people to everything concerning the war, that any story, however preposterous, is sure to obtain at least a temporary credit and currency. It is only a few weeks since the *Tribune*, taking advantage of this eager appetite for something startling, demonstrated that some hundreds of rebels were killed at Fort Moultrie, and that Gen. Beauregard was among them; and still later it assured the public, equally ready of belief, that Mrs. B. had attended Mr. Beecher's church, leaning on the arm of a newspaper reporter. So adventurous a sheet will have no difficulty in persuading its readers that the Administration is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and guarantee the perpetual existence of Slavery, as the price of peace. But it must find a good deal of difficulty in believing anything of the kind itself.

We have from Washington the most explicit and peremptory contradiction of this whole story. It is a pure fiction, from beginning to end. No such proposition has been made by, or on behalf of the Southern Confederacy,—nor has any communication of any kind, or on any subject, been submitted by that self-styled Government to the authorities at Washington. It scarcely needed this denial to brand the assertion as untrue. It carried its refutation on its face. It is scarcely a fortnight since Jeff. Davis informed his sympathizers in Maryland that his previous attempts at negotiation had been so insultingly repelled that any fresh proposals must, of necessity, come from the American Government. What has since happened at all likely to change this purpose? Has our Government indicated any change of feeling towards the rebels? Have the latter suffered any such defeats as would incline them to sue for terms? On the contrary, they have had two successes, such as they are, and every reason to hope for more. They have not been disturbed in any of their arrangements, nor has any blow been inflicted upon them in the least degree calculated to incline them to sue for peace.

It must be remembered, moreover, that peace would be death to the aspirations and hopes of the leaders of this rebellion. After the ground they have taken, and the threats they have uttered, they must fight or be disgraced forever. They have brought their armies into Virginia for the purpose of defeating and humiliating the North. They must at least *attempt* the task they have undertaken, or their reputation for courage is gone forever. They are not at all likely to relinquish their object. We see no reason for believing that they are inclined to peace. They have a very strong force in Virginia and can reasonably hope for success in the first encounter. Until *that* has taken place, we shall hear of no proposals for peace from the rebellious States.

We do not believe that Senators Hunter and Bayard are within two hundred miles of this City. The idea of their coming on a mission to Fernando Wood, who is at this moment the weakest politician in this State, and who has no power, even if he had the inclination, to betray the Government, does too little credit to their political sagacity and common sense. The whole story is a clumsy *canard.*

We do not doubt that propositions for compromise will be brought forward at the coming session of Congress. Men who have hobbies must ride them. Mr. Crittenden will, doubtless, renew his proposals, and some of the members from the Border States may feel bound to vote for them. But it will be the most innocent voting ever known. No compromise that human ingenuity can devise can possibly receive votes enough in this Congress to make it respectable. The very idea of compromise in the present state of things will be regarded by the country, and we trust will be treated by Congress, as an insult to the nation. There is but one question at issue,—and that is, whether traitors and conspirators can at pleasure destroy the Government established by the American people? This question is to be *answered*,—not compromised, and the man in Congress who shall attempt to compromise it,—or to thrust any other questions between it and a decision, will dig his political grave and prepare his own epitaph. There is not the slightest danger of compromise from any quarter. The people will not tolerate the thought of it. They expect Congress to push the pending issue to a speedy and final decision. They expect it to infuse fresh energy into the Administration,—to rouse it to a comprehension of the real nature of the issue it is forced to meet,—and to place at its command whatever means may be required to prosecute the war. Congress will come fresh from the people, and can reflect their spirit and give expression to their demands. We look to its assembling as the opening of a new and more brilliant chapter in this glorious struggle against rebellion. We have not the slightest fear that it will lend the least countenance to any compromise that may be proposed.

The Finances of the War.

In a few days the people of the United States will be officially informed, by the Report to Congress of their Chief Fiscal Officer, in what mode the Government proposes to provide the pecuniary means for carrying on the tremendous conflict in which it is now engaged; far exceeding in magnitude of preparation and expenditure, any effort in its past history.

They will expect to be definitely told by that document, *how*, and *when*, and *where*, the money is to be obtained for placing and keeping in the field from three to five hundred thousand men, very possibly for a series of years; with a naval armament adequate to the simultaneous and uninterrupted blockade of a coast line three thousand miles long, stretching from the Capes of the Chesapeake around Cape Florida, across the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande.

Various estimates have been made of the probable cost of these enormous operations, now become truly European and continental in their proportions. Few place it lower than three hundred millions yearly, and some much higher, including contingencies.

A land force alone of three hundred thousand men, (and many of our journals and orators are clamoring for half a million at least,) of whom a large proportion are already in the field and entitled to pay, will cost, according to actual experience here and abroad, at least *six hundred dollars* a head, being one hundred and eighty millions yearly. The cost of the British Army of about one hundred and fifty thousand men a little exceeds five hundred dollars each. The Grand Army of the American Union, where labor is so much dearer than in Europe, will hardly be covered by an average of six hundred dollars. We cannot safely estimate its cost, especially if the naval armaments be added, with all contingencies and casualties, at less than three hundred millions annually.

The *monthly* expense, therefore, of this immense array, to say nothing of its further increase, will be from twenty to twenty-five millions—and that amount must be promptly forthcoming once in every thirty days. The privilege and the especial office of providing it in season, now devolves on the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, former Senator in Congress and Governor of Ohio, and the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

The antecedents of Secretary Chase for this peculiar duty are favorable. He brings from the interior to the more commercial atmosphere of the seaboard, a good reputation for ability and industry with unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, personal and political. It is no disparagement, however, of his financial genius or acquirements to predict, that he will find the task now committed to his administrative energy and skill somewhat herculean in character. Could a kind Providence permit his two most illustrious predecessors—Hamilton and Gallatin—now sleeping side by side in Trinity Church-yard—to revisit the earth and reoccupy the field of their most honorable labors, neither of them, we venture to say, would find it any child's play to carry the American Republic safely through the enormous fiscal operations now impending.

We can hardly expect that this financial effort will be one of very short duration. The Inaugural Address and the Proclamation of President Lincoln unequivocally announced to the American world, while the dispatches of Secretary Seward to our foreign Ministers proclaimed with equal emphasis to Europe, that the War of the Great Rebellion is to be waged without intermission, until the Constitutional authority of the National Government shall be thoroughly reëstablished, and the geographical integrity of the Union distinctly acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of the whole Republic. No loyal American can be found to doubt the determination or the ability of the Government fully to carry out the *programme* of the war so solemnly and majestically announced, without relaxation, alteration, compromise or diminution.

The Administration not only proclaims, but the people demand, while the highest interests of civilization, humanity and liberty throughout the world require, that this great American Continental War shall not cease, until every star and stripe emblazoned on the national ensign shall again float in triumph and undisputed authority from every fortress, and custom house, and post-office and federal hall of justice, from the Potomac and Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. It ought not to cease, and will not cease, until every American citizen, armed or unarmed, male or female, shall be enabled to move in perfect security through every State, and every county, and every hamlet scattered over the broad territorial area of seven hundred thousand square miles now in rebellion. The national safety for coming generations, will not permit a group of barbarian States to exist on our border.

It is surely no disrespect to the Cabinet now in power to assert, that in the gigantic effort thus required for carrying such a war to such a conclusion, they will need the full and hearty coöperation of all the people of the loyal States; and we further assert, that such coöperation can only be secured by the inauguration and establishment of a *sound financial policy* by the Government, so fully and unmistakably adequate to the whole exigency of the case, as to command, at once, their unwavering confidence and support.

The duration of the war is necessarily uncertain. Should it continue for two years only, an event plainly not impossible, the sum to be raised must certainly exceed five hundred millions, even if the public securities are sold at par. At the close of our war with England in 1812, in view of military preparations far less extensive than the present, it was ascertained that the national debt would have been increased by its continuance for two years longer, at least five hundred millions.

The nation is now fondly cherishing the hope that the eminent wisdom and transcendent military genius of our Great Commander may terminate the present conflict within a single year. Should that prove true, the total figure of our military and naval expenditure may possibly be brought within three hundred millions—an amount of itself sufficiently imposing, except to very heated minds, to merit some attention.

The terms on which such a sum as *three hundred millions* can be procured within a single year—whether by a single loan or a succession of loans—whether by paying a rate of interest so high as to command the money at par,—or by issuing the national obligations bearing a lower interest, at a heavy discount, thereby reducing the net avails, and rendering necessary a corresponding increase in the amount to be issued,—and, above all, the very questionable policy of issuing *Government paper money*, virtually irredeemable, as was proposed by Mr. Jefferson in 1814, to the amount of two hundred millions—are all matters which deeply concern our commercial world, and will doubtless engage the careful attention of the Secretary of the Treasury.

One thing, at any rate, may be safely affirmed, that in conducting operations of this magnitude, the Government can no longer live from hand to mouth, nor without a clearly settled plan; and that it has now become indispensably necessary for the Secretary to prepare, and for Congress to sanction, some definite scheme of fiscal action, both present and prospective, to embrace not merely a month, nor even a year of expenditure, but a period fully equal to the probable duration of the war.

We must also bear in mind that the present Administration succeeded to an inheritance basely despoiled by its infamous predecessors, and that it has been compelled, by the rapid outbreak of the rebellion, to move with a degree of irregularity, hurry and confusion, which has unhappily afforded unusual facilities for plunder by active and scheming individuals meanly enriching themselves out of the national distress.

It will doubtless require some activity to ascertain the true extent of unpaid and unliquidated liabilities engendered by these irregular practices. The difficulty will be further enhanced by the loose and scandalous way in which the public agents in some of the States, often grossly careless if not corrupt, have made improvident and extravagant contracts and expenditures, to be eventually imposed, if possible, upon the National Government.

The total amount of these conjoint expenditures, under State and national authority, within the sixty days next succeeding the Proclamation of the President, has been estimated by various persons, some of them high in authority, at *a million of dollars a day*,—being sixty millions for the sixty days, or three hundred and sixty-five millions for the year. We trust and believe that this estimate will be found to be somewhat exaggerated, and that the true amount, when carefully scrutinized, will not exceed forty or fifty millions. Be it what it may, it is obviously the first duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the matter, that both he and the representatives of the people in Congress may know at once the true amount, and adopt vigorous measures to compel a greater vigilance and economy in the further progress of the War.

On the accession of Mr. Calhoun to the War Department, in 1817, he found its affairs in the greatest disorder and confusion, with fifty millions of unliquidated war demands. Let us profit by the history. Let us prevent the evil. If no other means will avail, let army and navy contractors and their confederates, official and unofficial, be subject to trial and punishment by martial law.

In thus advocating the indispensable necessity of more severe economy, let not our meaning be misunderstood or perverted. We have no idea, nor has any true-hearted American any idea of haggling for the price of preserving our national existence. Every dollar really needed for the purpose will be promptly and cheerfully contributed, whether it be three hundred, or five hundred, or one thousand millions. The loyal States now possess at least *eight thousand millions* of assessed taxable property, and will not hesitate an instant to give a full eighth, or even a quarter of the principal, if needed, to preserve the residue from sinking into the deep, dark abyss of secession, with all its inevitable accompaniments of anarchy, barbarism, desolation and ruin. They will bravely brace themselves to the work, and cheer their spirits with the manly but certain conviction, that even if the war for their priceless Union cost them a thousand millions, it will need but their own steady industry, economy and thrift, for only three succeeding years, to repair the loss to the last dollar.

An honest and high-minded Administration need find but little real difficulty in providing all the means required for the vital object now in view. The resources of the loyal States north of the Potomac and Ohio are rich, varied and ample, affording means of revenue which only need proper selection and due development, under the guidance of a capable and upright Minister of Finance. Such an officer, if rising high above all party temptation, disdaining every consideration of temporary personal popularity, and exerting his whole power in discovering sources of revenue, and securing their honest and economical expenditure, would command eventually, if not at once, the unwavering confidence and support of the country.

The City of New-York, the acknowledged centre of commerce and finance of the American world, and main organ of intercourse with Europe, is deeply interested in the able and honest administration of the national finances, and especially so at present. It is New-York and her citizens who are to be called on, as assuredly they will be, to furnish, either directly or indirectly, the greater portion of the large amounts which will be steadily required for carrying on the war. As lenders, they have a right to know distinctly *how much* money will be wanted, and *when*; and as distinctly, *how* it is to be repaid, and *when*.

They do not ask merely for leave occasionally to aid the Government on hurried notice, in spasmodic efforts to raise particular sums most urgently needed. They ask, and have a right to ask, for a well-considered, harmonious and comprehensive plan of finance, broad enough to cover the whole war, clearly surveying the subject, in all its length and breadth, and judiciously adapting means to ends; a plan which shall carefully include the sources of revenue which may be most advantageously resorted to, and which shall properly and systematically employ them in meeting the accruing necessities of the Government.

They will assuredly expect, as the fundamental feature of such a system, the establishment and setting apart of a *fixed and definite amount of revenue*, drawn from sources least liable to failure or diminution, and sufficient to punctually pay the interest, and eventually extinguish the principal of any debt to be incurred for the War, and that it *be specifically and inviolably pledged to that sole object.*

A measure thus provident and statesmanlike, would inspire confidence at once, and fully sustain the credit of the Government under any contingency, not only at home, but in all the money markets of Europe. It would carry us safely and proudly through the present struggle, and while exhibiting to the civilized world the soundness and strength of our resources, physical and moral, it would triumphantly replace our Republic "now and forever, one and indivisible," in its true position among the great political Powers of the globe.

The South Carolina Pirates.

The first case under the President's proclamation, which declared privateering to be piracy, is to be tried in this City. The *Harriet Lane* has landed here the officers and crew of the *Savannah*, transferred from the *Minnesota*; and by this time the fellows are in the custody of the United States officers, and will only have to await the action of the Grand Jury of the District Court to have their trial.

The case against them is complete in all its particulars. They were not merely cruising in search of merchantmen, but had actually captured one vessel, which was carried into a hostile port, and were stupidly pursuing the man-of-war which captured them, supposing it to be as defenceless as their other prize, when their career was promptly closed. The facts being thus, the law is no less clear. The marauder was committing its ravages under a commission which, even in the absence of any Executive proclamation, is waste paper in the eye of our Courts. They were without any charter or characteristic to distinguish them from pirates. Their crime is, therefore, clearly piracy, and is punishable with the extreme penalty attached to that crime, and their guilt has no plea of ignorance to palliate it. The Presidential warning was spread through the South two months ago, happily before the present obstacles to intercourse were interposed. The men consequently embarked in this bad business with ample knowledge of the responsibility they incurred, and ingenuity can supply no argument in mitigation of the penalty.

Let it therefore be inflicted. Unless our commerce is to be abandoned to numberless vessels of the same description, now haunting the seas, and of whose presence on the great highways of trade we are daily receiving more decisive information, we cannot too early furnish an example of the hazards to which this sort of adventure is exposed. To pause because the enemy threatens sanguinary reprisals, would be the merest weakness. Similar threats will unquestionably follow every aggressive step of the war, insomuch that every measure by which we may embarrass, or restrict, or punish the rebels, would evoke menaces of retaliation, which if heeded would reduce the national effort to a spectacle of contemptible imbecility. The South is yet to have proof that the Administration is in earnest. Its own purposes are savage, destructive and unsparing to the last degree; and, not without reason, it presumes upon the reluctance of the National Government to meet it with a similar spirit. How, indeed, can it be otherwise with the recollection of Fort Sumter, and the sight of Fort Pickens before them, and the absolute impunity and apparent sympathy with which traitors are treated by the National authorities? This must be amended. It is hopelessly difficult to impress the ruling powers at Washington with this necessity; but at New-York, where all local interests are staked upon commerce, the present occasion should not be permitted to escape. It must be proved that the people at least are not playing at warfare.

Virginia and Her Bonds.—Upon the earliest intimation that Virginia was likely to follow the plunge of the Gulf States into secession, we invited the attention of the Board of Brokers to the propriety of excluding the bonds of that Commonwealth from their list. The reasons for this measure were obvious. There was not only a chance that the disloyal State, guilty of the highest crime known to the law, might descend to a lower degree by issuing factitious securities, and bartering them in this market for Northern gold, but there was also a certainty that some eleven millions of the bonds held in Virginia would be sent here for sale, while the market is thus kept open for their use. The Board of Brokers admitted the subject to discussion, but finally decided to retain the bonds of all the Border States on their schedule, even after the States had repudiated their Federal obligations.

The first result of this policy we have now presented us. Virginia is about to repudiate her bonds. Those only which are held in the State will be considered valid; and they, there is too much reason to believe, amount to a sum so small that it was not worth while to dishonor them. It is true, that the effect of the secession of the State was as destructive of the value of its securities, as any act of repudiation. But this is a final settlement of all doubts and all possibilities; and we shall now watch with curiosity to see if the Board will continue to deal in these illusory securities, after the authority which issued them has formally declared them to be waste paper.

The Riots in Milwaukee.

We are advised of a very serious riot that occurred, day before yesterday, in the city of Milwaukee. A number of banking-houses were broken into, their furniture destroyed, and the inmates, officers and owners roughly handled by an enraged populace. One or two very serious injuries occurred, and the riot was only suppressed at last by a military company, that fired on the mob. At the latest dates the military were guarding the banks and the jail in which some of the rioters were confined, and no further outbreak was apprehended.

The offence of these Milwaukee bankers was, that they had "thrown out," in banking parlance, the notes of divers banks in Wisconsin—large amounts of which notes were in the hands of the people—whereby they had become worthless to the holders. And the reason for throwing out—that is, refusing to receive the bills of the Wisconsin banks on deposit as money, and in payment of debts, by the Milwaukee bankers—was, that the bills are no longer convertible into cash or exchange. The banks are all in a state of suspension. Their basis is State Bonds, mostly of the seceded States of Virginia and Tennessee, and of the State of Missouri, that is suffering equal dishonor from her attempt to secede.

We do not see very clearly the justice of the attack on the Milwaukee bankers, unless they are implicated as owners of some of these "wild-cat" banks, whose bills they have discredited. If such is the fact, while the mode of redress will be condemned, the popular verdict will be "served 'em right." But it does not appear that they were guilty of bringing these banks into existence; and assuming their innocence, we are brought to the conclusion that the riot and bloodshed in Milwaukee, as well as the disastrous pecuniary loss that occasioned the outbreak, are the direct and legitimate fruits of secession. The destruction of public faith, the repudiation of sacred obligations, the absorption of all Southern means in the prosecution of a wicked rebellion against the Government, that should be devoted to the redemption of their State bonds or the maintenance of the credit thereof by payment of interest—these are the State crimes that have robbed the laboring people of Wisconsin; and upon the secession rebels, and not upon their own citizens, should their vengeance fall. We exhort the outraged people of the Northwest, therefore, instead of raising mobs, to organize military companies, enlist for the war, and proceed to exterminate forever the heresy that has made them poor and that threatens to do them a far more lasting injury in the destruction of the very principles of their Government.

Emigrants Forced to Enlist by the Rebels.—It appears by our correspondence from the blockading fleet in the Gulf, that emigrant ships are almost daily arriving at the delta of the Mississippi, consigned to New-Orleans. Though the ships are not permitted to proceed further on their voyage, the emigrants are allowed to go to the city. Landed there, they must soon experience much suffering, as thousands of the resident laboring population already are known to be in a state of destitution. The Irish, as a general rule, arrive with little or no means; and though the Germans usually come with sufficient money to convey them to their ultimate destination, which is generally above the mouth of the Ohio, communication by steamer is now suspended above Memphis. Their means are soon exhausted, and the alternative is at once presented to the emigrant, either to starve or to enlist in the rebel army. But it seems that in all cases the rebel troops do not wait until this class are compelled to make their election. By way of Louisville we were informed, a few days since, that nearly three hundred German emigrants, on their way to Memphis, were forcibly taken from the steamer at a point in Arkansas, and made to work on the rebel fortification. We are certain that such an exhibition of heartless infamy could only be made by a slaveholding despotism of the lowest grade. But independent of any considerations of sympathy for the sufferings of these people, a sound policy would dictate that this source of recruiting their ranks be cut off from the rebels, by causing the officers of the blockading fleet to be at once instructed to direct masters of vessels arriving in the Gulf to convey their passengers to some port North not under blockade.

Vandalism.—The causeless destruction of property by the rebel forces at Martinsburgh shows the Vandal nature of the war they are waging. There was no military necessity requiring it. It did not belong to and could not be used by the enemy. It was, moreover, the property in the main of those who sympathised with secession. It was private property, and policy, as well as the rules of civilized warfare, required that it should have been respected. When they destroyed the railroad bridges they rendered the half-million worth of locomotives as useless as if they had been at the bottom of the river. The destruction of them was, therefore, the mere wantonness as well as the wickedness of mischief. It has served them no good purpose, but rather injured their cause by alienating the sympathies of thousands who were disposed to aid them in their treason. There may be something retributive in the measure so far as the owners were concerned, but it was far from being demanded at the hands of Gen. Johnston. It was not for him to punish his friends for their disloyalty to the Government against which he was himself in arms.

Prince Alfred.

Toronto, Tuesday, June 25.

Prince Alfred arrived last evening per steamer *Kingston*, which was fitted up for the Prince of Wales. He was enthusiastically received by about 6,000 people, but owing to the recent death of the Duchess of Kent, there was no formal reception.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The British Parliament and the Galway Subsidy.

Further Strengthening of the British Squadron in American Waters.

The Policy of Count Cavour to Continue in Italy.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 90@90 1-8.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, *via* Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Europa* are three days later than those by the *Anglo Saxon*, *via* St. Johns, N. F.

The *Europa* has 94 passengers and £190,000 in specie.

The *Europa* will sail for Boston at 10 A. M., where she will be due on Wednesday evening.

The next steamer advertised to sail from Galway is the new steamer *Aglia*. She will leave on the 2d of July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th inst., the Marquis of Normanby, in the interest of the Galway line, moved for the returns of breaches of contract by the various mail packet companies during the first two years of their existence, ann the penalties inflicted. Agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. GREGORY put inquiries to the Ministers on the same subject.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL replied that since the Cunard Company had been established they had not incurred any penalty or asked any indulgence. A penalty had only been inflicted once on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, while in the Royal Mail contract, West India line, several irregularities had occurred, and penalties been inflicted in the earlier stages of its existence.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th inst., Lord C. PAGET said that the Government had chartered the *Great Eastern* to convey troops to Canada.

Mr. GREGORY moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the termination of the Galway contract. He charged the British Government with being actuated by an envious spirit towards Ireland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he did not intend to oppose the motion, and trusted that the investigation would be satisfactory.

The *Times*, in an editorial on American affairs and the indignation of the North towards the attitude of England, asserts that the British public have given much sympathy to the Federal cause—more than it ever gave to the cause of British sovereignty and union in any of its trials. It claims that England will do her duty, and leave the Federalists to do theirs—knowing well that she could not do them a greater mischief than by taking their part.

Sixteen gun-vessels have been ordered immediately to join the squadron about to be dispatched to the North American coast.

The weather in England was quite hot. All the crops were making rapid progress, and breadstuffs were declining in all the markets.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif had finally agreed to hold to the budget, by a vote of 242 against 5.

M. THOUVENEL had addressed a courteous letter to the Turin Cabinet, expressing the deepest regret at the death of Count CAVOUR. The silence of the French Legislature on the subject attracted considerable attention.

The recognition of Italy by France is near at hand, and will be hastened by CAVOUR's death.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes an important article, showing that if Austria crosses the Mincio, France must inevitably recommence the war interrupted in 1859.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst. was firm, and the Rentes closed at 67f. 95c.

ITALY.

The new Ministry had taken the oath of allegiance.

It was stated that KOSSUTH was about to take a permanent residence in Lombardy.

Baron RICASOLI, in announcing the formation of the new Ministry, said that none had lost their faith in the destiny of Italy.

The policy of the new Cabinet, he said, would be the same as that of CAVOUR.

The confessor of CAVOUR had arrived at Rome, the bearer of a message from the deceased Minister to the Pope.

Disturbances had taken place at Villetre and Amelia.

The Liberals at Rome had adopted a sign of mourning for CAVOUR.

The Pope was seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

In the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, on the 14th inst., the address to the Emperor having been revised, it was finally agreed to.

SPAIN.

The Spanish journals publish advices from St. Domingo, that tranquility and enthusiasm for the Spanish Government reign throughout the island.

DENMARK.

At the election of members for the "Falkelhinge," the ministerial candidates were successful.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to May 8; from Hong-Kong to May 1, and from Melbourne to April 25, were forwarded per the *Europa*. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph.

The United States frigate *John Adams* was at Hong-Kong, and the steamer *Hartford* and the gunboats *Dacotah* and *Saginaw* were at Shanghai.

Exchange at Shanghai was at 6s. 2d.@6s. 2½d.; at Hong Kong, 4s. 5½d.@4s. 5¾d., and at Calcutta, 2s. ¾d.@2s. 2½d.

Business was very dull at all the Chinese ports, except Tien-tsin, where there was a fair demand for imports.

The season's export for Tea was drawing to a close, and the stocks were very small.

Mr. LAIN, the India Finance Minister, was so unwell that he was about to return home.

Commercial News by the Europa.

TRADE REPORT.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being dull with a declining tendency, but manufacturers refuse further concessions.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

Great dullness continues to prevail in the trade of the country. Reports from the manufacturing districts are very unsatisfactory. Produce is in a depressed condition, but the continuance of the most favorable weather exercises a sustaining influence on the markets for British securities and railway shares. The money market was quiet at the beginning of the week. It has since become brisk, and now nothing is done under the bank minimum. The London rate of discount on the average is twice as high as the Continental rate. The influx of gold to America is large, but a large amount has arrived from Australia, and nearly a million is on the way.

There is scarcely any noticeable change in Cotton this week. The demand is steadily maintained upon a moderate scale. Sureties are considered more depressed than last week, but the quotations are unaltered. Sales for the week, 58 000 bales. The Grain market remains without animation throughout the Kingdom. During the week, prices were but nominally supported.

Beef in fair demand; sales for the week above the average; stock now decreasing. Pork, slow prices; scarcely so firm. Bacon reduced on last week's prices. Fine Hams in demand; shoulders quiet. Lard dull; sales for the week will not reach 50 tons. Cheese in fair demand. New American Butter sells readily. Rice inanimate. Oils in fair demand. Coffee unchanged. Metals easy, and declined 3d. to 6d. Naval Stores dull and neglected. Spices unimproved. Sugars much depressed; holders offer stock freely; a decline from 6d. to 1s. reported. Tallow declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. Tea demand improved, at better prices. Tobacco, full prices; very firm. Fruits firm. Cochineal steady. Hides unaltered.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a slight decline on all qualities. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR dull and irregular, and a decline of 6d.@9d. ⅌ bbl. has to be submitted to to effect sales; quoted at 25s.@28s. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.@3d ⅌ cental since Tuesday; Red Western, 9s. 9d.@12s.; White, 11s.@13s 6d. CORN dull and declined 6d.; Mixed, 29s. 6d.; White, 31s.@33s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is quiet. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and other circulars report; BEEF steady. PORK quiet, and transactions light BACON heavy, and quotations almost nominal LARD heavy, and holders are pressing on the market; quoted at 50.@53s. TALLOW declined 1s.@1s. 6d.; Butchers' Association, 50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES dull; Pots slightly declined, and quoted 35s.@34s.; Pearls, 36s. @36s 6d. RESIN dull at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 45s. SUGAR heavy, and declined 6d.@1s. on inferior grades. COFFEE quiet. RICE quiet; Carolina quoted at 24s. QUERCITRON BARK—Baltimore, 7s. 3d.@7s. 9d. FISH OILS—Sales unimportant. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 3d.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING)

WHEAT downward, and declined 1s.@2s. ⅌ quarter, and difficult of sale. White is quoted at 62s.; Red, 54s @60s. FLOUR. 25s.@30s. IRON dull for railroad bars; Scotch Pig dull, and declined 6d.@1s. TEA dull; Common Congou, 11d @1s. COFFEE dull, and declined 6d. RICE dull. TALLOW dull, at 53s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 44s. OILS dull; Linseed scarce, at 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were firm and slightly higher, mainly influenced by the splendid weather for the crops. Money was in steady demand, and 6 ⅌ cent. was the general rate.

Consols closed Friday at 89⅞@90 for money and 90¼@90⅜ for account. The Money Market is generally unchanged. BARING reports Dollars 4s. 11d; Eagles 77s.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING reports a firmer market; United States 6s, of '68 80@81 ex dividend; do. 5s, '71, ex-dividend; Virginia 5s of '88, 44; Massachusetts 5s nominal, at 94@95; Maryland 5s, 70@75; Pennsylvania 5s 68@70; do, do. of '77, 70@72; Erie Shares 21¾; Illinois Central 39½ discount; New-York Central 88.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, 16th.—The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) were 12,000 bales, including 4 000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at full prices.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—CONSOLS closed at 90@90⅛ for money, and 90⅛@90⅜ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 40@39 dis; Erie Shares, 20¾@21¼.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The COTTON market is firm, with a slight advance on fair and middling qualities. The sales of the week have been 8,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted at f.110; *bas* f.104. The stock in port amounts to 320,000 bales.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon off Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, 13th, *via* Londonderry 14th, arrived off this Point at 1:40 P. M. to-day, *en route* for Quebec.

The following commercial and shipping intelligence is the only news not anticipated by the *Europa's* advices:

COTTON—Sales of the week, 57,600, of which speculators took 8,500, and exporters 7,500 bales. The market was quiet, with a decline on inferior grades of an eighth, closing firmer, with an improved demand. Sales Friday, 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2 000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅝d.	Middling Orleans	7 15-16d.
Fair Mobile	8½d.	Middling Mobile	7⅝
Fair Uplands	8⅜d.	Middling Uplands	7⅝

Stock, 1,131,000 bales, of which 872,000 were American.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £71,000. The bullion in the Bank of France amounted to nearly 20,000 000 francs.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

SCENES AT THE PARK BARRACKS—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG—SPEECHES OF JUDGE CULVER, COL. WHITING, SENATOR FOOTE AND EX-GOV. HALL—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON, &C., &C.

The Second Vermont Regiment, which has for three weeks been encamped at Bennington, Vt., arrived in this City yesterday, *via* the Hudson River Railroad. They were met on landing, although they came so early, (about 6½ o'clock) by a large delegation of the sons of Vermont, who escorted them to their quarters at the Park Barracks, where arms were stacked and breakfast disposed of as soon as available. The camp was, during the forenoon, a busy scene. Friends flocked in rapidly to greet old relatives and acquaintances, and the provincial hemlock—the Vermont insignia of patriotism—graced several regiments of civilians' hat-bands and button-holes, in honor of the day. The regiment, like others from the hardy North and East, commanded approbation. The men were all well behaved and intelligent, while at the same time their stalwart frames bespoke the best material for soldiers. The uniform is of serviceable grey. Most of the muskets are of the old fashioned smooth-bore pattern, which occasions great dissatisfaction; only one company is armed with rifles, and they have the Minié. Many of the members vow that they would almost rather stand up and be shot, than be obliged to vanquish their enemies with such unwieldly implements as they now have. The excellent deportment of the men contrasted strongly with the maudlin pranks of a corps of the Thirty first Regiment of this City, Col. PRATT, whose conduct brought blushes to the cheeks of many a New-Yorker.

The entire sobriety of the Vermont men was none the less commendable in view of the sale within the barracks of "refreshments" in violation of all military rule and sadly destructive of discipline. The recruit can, in fact, get drunk without going over the chains, and Col. VAN BEUREN owes it to good discipline to see that the traffic is stopped. The Vermonters, however, withstood the temptation—if, indeed, it be not improper to suppose that they could be tempted thus to overstep the bounds of propriety. They exhibited their prudence by filling their haversacks with fresh provisions, purchasing portable filters, changing their paper money for silver, writing letters home, and otherwise improving their time like reasonable men. The following is a list of the officers

Colonel, HENRY WHITING, St. Clair, Michigan.
Lieut. Colonel, GEORGE J. STANNARD, St. Albans, Vt.
Major, CHAS. H. JOYCE, Northfield.
Adjutant, GUILFORD S. LADD, Bennington.
Quartermaster, PERLEY P. PITKIN, Montpelier.
Surgeon, NEWTON H. BALLOU, Burlington.
Assistant Surgeon, WALTER B. CARPENTER, Burlington.
Sergeant Major, WM. H. GUINAN, Montpelier.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, WM. J. CAIN, Rutland.
Commissary Sergeant, LAURISTON H. STONE, Stowe.
Chaplain, Rev. C. B. SMITH, Brandon.
Hospital Steward, ELI Z. STEARNS, Burlington.
Drum-Major, CHARLES REMICK, Hardwick.

Company A, Bennington—Jos. H. Walbridge, Captain; Newton Stone, First Lieutenant; Wm. H. Cady, Second Lieutenant.

Company B, Castleton—James Hope, Captain; John Howe, First Lieutenant; Enoch E. Johnson, Second Lieutenant.

Company C, Brattleboro—Ed. A. Todd, Captain; J. S. Tyler, First Lieutenant; F. A. Prouty, Second Lieutenant.

Company D, Waterbury—Chas. Dillingham, Captain; W. W. Henry, First Lieutenant; C. C. Gregg, Second Lieutenant.

Company E, Tunbridge—Richard Smith, Captain; Lucius Whitney, First Lieutenant; Orrille Bixby, Second Lieutenant.

Company F, Montpelier—F. V. Randall, Captain; W. A. Phillips, First Lieutenant; H. F. Crossman, Second Lieutenant.

Company G, Burlington—John T. Drew, Captain; David L. Sharpley, First Lieutenant; Aaron H. Weed, Second Lieutenant.

Company H, Fletcher—Wm. T. Burnham, Captain; Jerome B. Case, First Lieutenant; Chester K. Leach, Second Lieutenant.

Company I, Ludlow—Volney S. Fullman, Captain; Sherman W. Parkhurst, First Lieutenant; Isaac N. Wadleigh, Second Lieutenant.

Company K, Vergennes—Solon Eaton, Captain; Amasa S. Tracy, First Lieutenant; J. M. Hoyt, Second Lieutenant.

About 2½ o'clock regimental line was formed in front of the City Hall, where several hundred of the sons of Vermont, resident in the City, had assembled to witness the presentation of a flag. The regiment was in full marching dress, knapsacks, haversacks, and blankets slung, and though the sun was scorching hot, stood manfully the speechifying, which for more than an hour they were compelled to undergo.

After prayer by Rev. D. S. PARMLEE, C. A STANSBURY, Esq., on behalf of the sons of Vermont, introduced E. D. CULVER as one of their number, who had formerly represented the Champlain Valley, to make the presentation speech.

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF JUDGE CULVER.

Judge CULVER addressed them as "Officers and soldiers of the Green Mountain State," and said that he represented some five hundred native and adopted sons of Vermont, resident in this City, who tendered to them a welcome, on their way to the seat of war, and proposed to present them with these regimental colors. It was no vain ceremony. The flag was tendered because its donors knew Vermont and cherished a remembrance of her, and therefore desired to have her sons carry with them some symbol of that remembrance. Vermont had a rough surface, but cultivated intellect. She was cold in her high mountains, but she had a warm and generous heart. There was no State in this Union that would send men to this battle who would understand better their duty. Their bayonets could think as well as speak, because their little State was full of school houses, and newspapers and churches, and colleges and academies. She had sent them out as her representatives on the battle-field, and asked them not to dishonor her. He felt a confidence that they would not dishonor Vermont, for he saw that in their countenances that reminded him of those who, eighty four years ago, stood by JOHN STARK at Bennington, by ETHAN ALLEN at Ticonderoga, and by SETH WARNER. They had a name to sustain. Gen. BEAUREGARD had said that they were going for beauty, but God knew that they had better beauty at home than any they would find South. [Laughter and applause.] BEAUREGARD libelled them when he said that. They did not go on a mission of subjugation, but to put down treason and tyranny and rebellion, to avenge the great wrong of the Nineteenth Century, and vindicate the honor of their country. [Applause.] They went to preserve the liberties that were gained at Bunker Hill, and Brandywine, and Valley Forge, and Yorktown—liberties which, so help us God, would never be given up. [Applause.] It was a disgrace that at this age of the world, when Austria was losing her grasp on Poland, when Russia was liberating 40,000,000 of serfs, and Italy was sounding the tocsin of freedom, that freedom should be losing her foothold and be stricken down in the house of her friends. Let them all pledge their honor that they would not allow it in this Nineteenth Century. [Loud cries of "We will."] They would teach these men of the South, first, that we have a Government, of resources, of strength and recuperative energy; that though they thought we were a divided people, they were mistaken. That which thirteen years of discussion had failed to produce, had been instantly made by the siege of Fort Sumter—we were a united people. [Cheers.] The South had woke up the wrong train of passengers by this time. [Laughter.] No wonder JEFF. DAVIS was taken with a cramp when he heard of it; he would have a worse cramp yet. [Applause and laughter.] Thirdly, they would teach the South that Yankees were not cowards. The South had talked of one Southerner whipping five Yankees, but the ambuscades, and masked batteries, and shooting sentinels in the dead of night, and assassinations told the story of who could strike terror into the hearts of a foe. Gen. SCOTT had truly said that a New-England man was the hardest fellow in the world to get into a fight, and the toughest one to dispose of after he got in. [Laughter.] The South had threatened to reconstruct without the North, but, it was quite clear that they could not construct without us. While New-England sent 143,000 men to the Revolution, the six States engaged in this war sent but 59,000, only one-third the number, and Massachusetts alone sent 83,000, while South Carolina sent but 6,600, and some of them were called home to put down insurrection and rebellion. As they went South let them tell the rebels that there would be no reconstruction, and there would be no compromise, until this rebellion was crushed. [Applause.]

In conclusion, Judge CULVER made a felicitous allusion to the State symbols on the flag, remarking that Vermont made 1432 pounds of butter more than the great State of Virginia; enough to grease all over the entire "first families." [Laughter.]

RESPONSE OF COL. WHITING.

Col. WHITING responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF VERMONT: We thank you, and I thank you on behalf of the regiment for your present of this flag. We, I trust, have taken up arms in this cause for no business motives—not for the honor that may come to us. We hope that our appearance shows, our observance of the laws of health, that we are in earnest. We have, in a great measure, conquered ourselves. We are aware that by far the greater number fall from disease, and we intend to avoid that as far as possible by temperance and prudence. At this time we do not wish to promise what great things we will do; but let our present condition show that whatever we do will be done with deliberation and from the heart. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HALL.

Ex-Gov. HALL, of Vermont, was then introduced, and on behalf of Gov. FAIRBANKS, returned thanks to the New-York sons of Vermont for their kind welcome. He hoped, in conclusion, that the Second Regiment would show the South that they were both from a land of the free and the home of the brave. [Applause.]

Senator FOOT, of Vermont, was next introduced, and addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR FOOT.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT: Accept my thanks for your generous salutation. You will accept also my congratulations, and my sincere and earnest commendation for the spirit in which you have responded to your country's call in this hour of her trial. The appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the people has not been made in vain, but has been met promptly. This is as it should be. It is a favorable and encouraging and most gratifying omen. It is full of promise, of hope, and of confidence in respect to the future of our beloved country. It furnishes the most abiding pledge of the preservation and perpetuity of the Republic. The fiat of the American people has gone forth that the Republic shall stand. [Applause.] It shall stand against all conspiracy, against all treason, against all rebellion. [Applause.] God himself has the keeping of this Republic in his own right hand. And now the strange spectacle is presented to the eyes of the American people, and of the civilized world, of a vast military camp the busy bustling preparations of war, here right before us. We hear the tread of marshaling armies in our streets, and see the weapons of war about us. Wherefore all this martial array? It is because this Union of ours is in danger. The rebel foe is endeavoring to undermine the foundations of the Republic. The Southern section of our Union, or to speak in more direct terms the Slave-power of the country, no longer able to rule, has risen in its might and in its madness in armed rebellion against the Government. This Government is assailed by the hands of men born and nurtured in its bosom, who have drawn their very life-blood from its support. It is the spoiled, petted child of fortune that threatens to strike the dagger of death at the heart of its own nursing mother. [Applause.] In anticipation of and pursuance of this folly, forts, arsenals and public buildings have been seized or betrayed into the hands of traitors. The most gross indignities, and insults, and personal violence have been inflicted upon the quiet and peaceful citizens of the North. Debts to the North to the amount of $300,000,000 have been repudiated, and the cry has seemed to be "havoc," "havoc." The batteries of 10,000 men have been aimed at the 71 half-starved soldiers under Major ANDERSON in Fort Sumter, to conquer whom was the great military achievement of BEAUREGARD, whereof the great military chieftain boasts manliloquently. They have attacked loyal soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, and are now threatening the national Capital, that bears the honored name of WASHINGTON; they have sent forth their pirates to prey on Northern commerce; they have assassinated the faithful and gallant ELLSWORTH, [Applause,] and fired upon our national flag; they have, even, in a portion of the South, substituted for that flag a flag representing the Rebel Government—properly symbolized by the rattlesnake. [Applause.] Such are the men, and such are their acts—traitors to the country, the Government, the cause of humanity, and of constitutional liberty. [Applause.] They now supplicate for us to "let them alone." Where was there ever an assassin or robber, or felon, who did not desire to be let alone? [Applause.] It is in defence of your country, in support of your Government, in the cause of the preservation of the Union and Constitution and the national flag that you and the loyal citizens of this Republic are called to arms: to put down treason and rebellion you are called to put on the armor of war. It is for the defence of your homes and friends, your wives and your children, and all you hold dear, all that is worth living for or worth dying for. It is an errand of patriotism, of mercy and of humanity. In conclusion, the Senator eloquently urged the men to do their duty, and hoped they would, after a victorious campaign, return to their happy homes, to witness what he predicted would be the result of all this war—a united and happy people, an undivided country and the triumph of law and order.

The speeches, which had occupied an hour, here ended, and the occasion was hailed with great gratitude by every man in the regiment, Many of those who witnessed the sufferings of the men feared that there would be deaths from sun-stroke; but, so far as we observed, none occurred.

The regiment, then, at about 4 o'clock, accompanied by its excellent band of twenty-four pieces, took up the line of march to the Jersey City Ferry, whence they proceeded by special train to Washington, *via* Philadelphia.

The flag was much admired. It is of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe and has tassels of blue and white. On either side of the flag are the State and National arms combined. At the top is the name of the regiment, and underneath the inscription, "Freedom and Unity." The standard bearer was a genuine Green Mountain boy, six feet five inches in height.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, Col. DONELLY commanding, arrived in this City yesterday noon from Albany, and at 5 o'clock P. M. took a steamboat for Elizabeth, from whence they proceeded, without change of cars, to Harrisburgh, and thence to Baltimore and Washington. They have a full supply of camp equipage, and are furnished with Remington's rifle and sword bayonet, made at Ilion, Herkimer County. They have six horses belonging to the staff, and carry 50,000 round of ball cartridge. The regiment is composed mostly of farmers' sons and the substantial men of the interior counties of the State, as well as mechanics, professional men, school-teachers, &c. They compare favorably with the Rhode Island and other New-England regiments. The following are the names of the officers and places where the companies were recruited:

Colonel, Dudley Donelly, Lockport; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edwin F. Brown, Medina; Major, James R. Mitchell, Batavia; Quartermaster, C. L. Skeels, Lockport; Surgeon, A. W. Helmer, Lockport; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Reagan, Lockport; Chaplain Rev. C. H Platt, Auburn; Adjutant, Charles P Sprout, Lockport. Company A, (Lockport,) Captain, E. W. Cook; Company B, (Lockport,) Captain, W. W. Bush; Company C, (Lockport,) Captain, W. H. H. Mapes; Company D, (Medina,) Captain, Erwin L. Bowen; Company E, (Canandaigua,) Captain T. Fitzgerald; Company F, (Batavia,) Captain, Charles H. Fenn; Company G, (Albion,) Captain, David Hardee; Company H, (Monticello,) Captain, John Walker; Company I, (Niagara Falls,) Captain T. P. Gould; Company K, (Lockport,) Captain, H. H. Page.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE DEKALB REGIMENT.

This regiment, occupying Yorkville and Hamilton Park, expect to move Southward the latter part of this week. They are as yet unprovided with arms or equipments, but are daily expecting the necessary supplies. Last Saturday, a new and elegant flag was displayed from the roof of the Third avenue Railway Dépôt, on which occasion the regiment paraded in front of the building, and after saluting the flag were invited by the Directors to destroy several kegs of lager bier, which was accomplished without a murmur.

MOUNT PLEASANT CADETS—MILITARY PARADE.

The Cadets of Mount Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, under the command of Major BENJAMIN, one of the Principals of the Institution, will give an exhibition drill in front of the City Hall this afternoon. The corps will march from the Astor House to the Park at 3½ o'clock, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor, and go through the various exercises in the infantry and rifle, or Zouave tactics. Having a deservedly high reputation as a military corps, and representing, as they do, many of the first families of the City, we doubt not but that these young men will attract a large and highly respectable attendance.

FIRST REGIMENT U. S. CHASSEURS.

A few more men are required to complete the full complement of this regiment As soon as volunteers enrol their names they will have quarters and food furnished them. Hon JOHN COCHRANE is Colonel; ALEXANDER SHALER, formerly of the Seventh, is Lieutenant-Colonel, and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, formerly of the Seventh, Major. Head-quarters, No. 814 Broadway. Rendezvous, Palace Garden, Fourteenth street.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., ordering him to furnish the following regiments with equipments: Twenty-fourth, Col. T. SULLIVAN; Thirty-fifth, Col. W. C. BROWNE; Thirty fourth, Col. LA DUE. Out of the thirty-eight volunteer regiments raised in New-York since the commencement of the rebellion, thirty four have been thoroughly accoutred and equipped by this Department; the requisitions for the equipment of the remaining four are expected daily. The Assistant Commissary-General was fully employed yesterday in furnishing Col. MURPHY's and Col. MATHESON's regiments with muskets. Also, in sending camp equipage to two regiments quartered at Elmira. One hundred and sixty-five thousand rounds of ammunition were received at this Department from the State Arsenal at Watervliet.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. MATHESON's and Col. KERRIGAN's Regiments were supplied yesterday with the remainder of their uniforms. A great number of sacks, drawers, &c., were sent to the dépôt at Elmira.

THE SECOND CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. MATHESON's regiment (Second California) did not get off yesterday, arising from the fact that the uniforms were not delivered in time to enable the men to complete their outfit. It is expected at head quarters that Col. MATHESON will leave Staten Island today, and immediately depart for the South.

RECRUITS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The Fifth Regiment, DURYEE's Zouaves, now at Fort Monroe, is to be raised to 1,000 men. Major DAVIES and Capt. KILPATRICK have been ordered by Gen. BUTLER here on recruiting service. Their temporary head-quarters are Lafayette Hall, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. An opportunity is thus presented to join this celebrated regiment. None but the best class of men will be received, and probably only during a few days.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment, having been accepted by the United States Government, will be put upon a war footing as soon as possible. The Ladies' Central Relief Committee are furnishing a complete outfit of under-clothing for this favorite regiment, consisting of 2,000 cotton shirts, 1,000 woolen shirts, 1,000 pairs drawers, 1,000 Havelocks, 1,000 pairs socks, &c., &c. The ladies of the "Relief Union," Church of the Puritans, have also been steadily at work furnishing such articles of wearing apparel as the men most needed. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, and Acting Lieut.-Col. W. S. TISDALE, have been unremitting in their efforts in bringing this Regiment to its present standard. These gentlemen have expended in so doing some $7,000, while the Union Defence Committee, whose special mission was to provide for volunteer regiments, have advanced only $1,500 towards the expenses, which amount now to about $600 a day.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR—In behalf of Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER (now in Washington) and the Robert Anderson Zouave Regiment, we respectfully beg leave to acknowledge, through the medium of your patriotic journal, the reception of 763 excellent woolen shirts, the donation of the Ladies' Central Relief Committee, No. 1 Bond-street, and the Union Defence Committee. To the generous ladies of the Relief Committee and those members of the Defence Committee who patriotically and humanely aided us in securing this very acceptable and timely contribution of shirts, so sorely needed by our brave volunteers, we tender our earnest thanks and grateful acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. S. TISDALE,
Acting Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson Zouaves.
J. J. YATES, Quartermaster.

THE SECESSION OF TEXAS.

At a special meeting of the Historical Society, held at Society's Building in Second-avenue, last evening, Major J. T. SPRAGUE, of the United States Army, read a paper containing a detailed history of the events connected with the secession of Texas, the treachery of Gen. TWIGGS, the surrender of the United States Army into the hands of the Secessionists, &c., &c. Major SPRAGUE was an actor in and spectator of most of the events connected with his narrative, and is now here as a prisoner on parol, he, with others, having been compelled to promise not to take part in the present war before he was allowed to leave. The meanness, treachery and deceit of the leaders of the secession movement in Texas, particularly of TWIGGS and Major VAN DORN, was vividly portrayed. The necessity of a vigorous and unwavering prosecution of the war, and the crushing of the rebellion, was urged. At the close of the lecture, which occupied nearly two hours, a few remarks were made by Rev. Dr. VINTON and by P. M. WETMORE, Esq., and the Society passed a resolution of thanks to Major SPRAGUE for his interesting paper, and requested a copy of the same for publication.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

On Thursday evening, Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN will present a stand of colors to the City Guard, at Westminster Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-street. Several speakers will be present, and make addresses suitable to the occasion.

The Brooklyn Cadets is the name of a new corps recently formed in this city, and which is drilled for one hour on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday of each week, by a competent instructor, on Fort Greene. No one is eligible to membership in this corps who is over 18 years of age. The Cadets are designed to form a command of twenty companies of fifty persons each.

On Monday afternoon, a beautiful flag was flung to the breeze from the Bushwich-avenue Baptist Church. Several speeches were made, and patriotic songs were sung.

Lieut. W. C. BOTH, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, is receiving recruits at the City Armory for that regiment. Lieut.-Col. FOWLER is present, to muster all who enlist at once into the service of the United States.

The ladies of Ravenswood have presented Lieut. JAMES GRANT, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, with a good sword. The sword was presented in suitable terms by Mrs. JOHN G. FRESMAN. At the same time, Mr. H. D. PLIMSOLL presented Lieut. GRANT with a beautiful Colt's revolver.

Paymaster SEELY, of the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. MCCHESNEY, left on Monday for Fortress Monroe, with $6,000 to pay off that regiment.

The Lincoln Greens is the name of a new regiment of mounted riflemen, organized in the Eastern District of this city. A corps of artillerymen with Hotchkiss' rifled six-pounders will be attached to this regiment. None but officers of experience are to be permitted to hold commands.

It is said that a sister of the late Lieut. GREBLE, residing in this city, upon hearing of his death, said that she would rather see every relative she had in the world fall by the bullet, rather than that the movers of this unholy rebellion should succeed in carrying out their designs.

An office has been opened at Montague Hall to recruit another infantry regiment, to which will be attached a company of Sharp-Shooters, when it will be commanded by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, Pastor of the Pacific-street Methodist Church. The reverend gentleman graduated at West Point, and gained distinction in the Texan war of independence.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TALL FISHING.

A party of genial men from the Twentieth Ward, viz.: Dr W. G. Livingston, H. G. Stone, Joseph Bowman, Dr. W. G. Byerle, Percival Byerle and Theo B. Stevens, went to the Fishing Banks yesterday in the steamer *Croton*, and in less than three hours succeeded in taking 376 large size sea bass. The *Croton* runs daily to the Banks. See advertisement

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D. ROBERTS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIRE-WORKS in former years have prevented their full use in celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one-half, hoping thereby to place within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the laws. To avail of these advantages, call at the Union Fireworks Dépôt, No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

50 CASES
Barege Anglais,
BY THE PACKAGE.
FOR SALE BY
DEBOST BROTHERS,
No. 119 Chambers-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—at reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

PRENTISS—LAMB.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Lieut. W. DE F. PRENTISS, U. S. A., to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of G. C. Lamb, Esq., of this City.

VOSBURGH—SCHUYLER.—In Albany, on Wednesday, June 26 by Rev. Alexander Dickson, FRANCIS W. VOSBURGH of New York, to MARY J. SCHUYLER, daughter of Samuel Schuyler, Esq., of Albany.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, SAMUEL WESTCOTT, son of Deborah and Hunting M. Stewart, aged 4 year and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 40th-st., on Wednesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLINCHY.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, SARAH ROSS, the beloved wife of John Clinchy, aged 41 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 98 East 16th st.

Londonderry papers please copy.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 25, WILLIAM COBB, son of Alexander and Anna P. Sutherland, aged 2 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 187 West 36th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCCARTNEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, after a long illness, DAVID M. MCCARTNEY, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 154 West 42d st.

SHAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 25, CYRUS SHAY, aged 47 years, First Lieutenant Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Kerrigan.

His relatives and friends, also the officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, from his late residence, No 160 Greene-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

☞ California papers please copy.

FIELD.—On Monday evening, June 24, W. EMILE FIELD, son of the late James H. Field, of New Orleans, and son-in-law of Capt. F. W. Requa, of Peekskill.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church Peekskill.

SCOTT.—Near Salisbury Mills, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 25, at the house of Robert Dennistoun, her son in-law, Mrs. ABBEY L. SCOTT, of Newburgh, in the 69th year of her age.

RIKER.—At Bowery Bay, on Monday, June 24, HENRY L. RIKER, eldest son of the late John L. Riker, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 26, at 2½ o'clock, from the late residence of his father, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Washington Monument, Union square, New York, at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—June 25, 1861.
45, 13, 56, 33, 19, 68, 30, 27, 5, 11, 58
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64, 52, 42, 16, 78, 17, 69, 74, 21, 1, 58, 31, 60, 76.

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THE JULY NUMBER NOW READY
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ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
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UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
The July Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:

I.—INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS IN REFERENCE TO TIME TABLES, &c., &c.
II.—THE HISTORY OF "OUR FLAG;" by the Rev. Dr. PUTNAM.
III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—Council Bluffs, Iowa; Illinois Central Railway; New-York Central Railway; New York and Erie Railway; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Dayton and Michigan Railway; Louisville and Nashville Railway; Effect of the War on Railways; Railway Men in the Army; Harlem Railway; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway; Michigan Central Railway; Central Railway of New Jersey; Morris and Essex Railway; Philadelphia and Reading Railway; Hannibal and St Joseph and North Missouri Railways; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway; Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railway; Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railway; The Railways of Wisconsin; Railway Official Changes; Canada Central Railway; Petersburgh (Va.) Railway; The Railways of the West; Railways Represented by Maps.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—The Volunteer's Adieu; The Lucky Hand, or the Railway Stock-Speculator; Artemus Ward in the South—His Trials and Adventures; Sunday Doings among Horses; Tom Corwin and the Gentleman from Connecticut; Who Struck Savage? A Polite Invitation Declined; That Bed-Bug Story.
V.—TOURIST'S GUIDE to the Principal Watering-Places, Springs, and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
VI.—INDEX TO RAILWAY MAPS. We would call the especial attention of the Railway traveler to this Index. By referring to the Maps he will perceive at a glance the principal Railway Routes East, West, North and South.
VII.—INDEX TO UPWARDS OF 2,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.
VIII.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, Cal., and London, Eng.—with illustration.
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XII.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
XIII.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
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THIS REMARKABLE FRENCH BOOK,
THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE—
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The N. Y. Times says of it: "The thorough intellectual mastery of the subject determines the quality of the book; the moral warmth which runs latent through it (breaking at times into an eloquence which fairly burns) takes its power from the weight of his facts and the force of his logic There is in his treatment of the question, a wise moderation that carries with it convincing force"

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From the N. Y. Tribune: "The author thinks that we are rising, awakening, coming to ourselves, asserting our right in this time of trial, and BY VIRTUE OF THAT TRIAL—had this work been written but a few weeks ago, it could not be more apt to the time than it is."

ALSO READY THIS DAY,
LIFE OF GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
By J. T. HEADLEY, with a fine Portrait on Steel. 1 vol., 12mo. 75 cents.

This biography is full and authentic; the materials for it having been derived from public documents and from many officers who have served under him In this work will be found a faithful and graphic description of the brilliant battles in which Gen. Scott has been engaged.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

MILITARY.

IT GIVES US EXTREME PLEASURE TO testify that Messrs. JOROSLOWSKI & BROS., No. 51 Murray-st., in this City, have filled their contract for the overcoats for our Regiment in the most satisfactory manner, and we cheerfully recommend them for their promptness and ability to fill military clothing contracts generally.

In the name of the Regiment De Kalb.
LEOPOLD VON GILSA, Colonel.
ERNST VON HOLMSTEDT, Major
F. X. BRAUNICK, Quartermaster.
Capt MINYHAUSEN, } Committee of Equip-
Lieut. C. ERDT, } ments.

WANTED—A QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY Sergeant. Those who have seen service, can write well, and will furnish recommendation as to character, capacity, &c., can apply immediately to T., Box No. 796 Post-office.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

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Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
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Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
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Oil-cloths from 3s. to 8s. per yard.

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HOWARD MISSION
AND
HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
No. 26 New Bowery,
In the building formerly occupied by Orville Gardiner,
Fourth Ward, New York.
Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.
Rev. R. G. TOLES, Principal.
TEACHERS:
Misses LEWIS, THOMPSON, FANSHAW and DUNN.
PHYSICIANS:
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D.
S. A. PURDY, M. D., Consulting Physician.

This Mission was opened with over 180 children, and is daily increasing. It is one of the happiest families in the City. Among the little ones is an interesting babe—a little girl 18 months old, whose mother is in heaven. Who will be a mother to it? The Superintendent will start west in a few days with another company of children.

NOTE.—To prevent mistakes, remember we have no connection with any other institution; therefore, address money, food and clothes for the poor to Rev. W. C. VAN METER or Rev. R. G. TOLES, Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No 26 New Bowery, New-York.

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MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,

The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.

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FIREWORKS &c.
AT JNO. N. STEARNS',
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 193 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 108 West 19th-st. Best of City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress wanted, by a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 45 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st. place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a capable Protestant Welch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in waiting, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, who has eight years' reference from her last place, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Also, four excellent girls, all six to nine years in their last situations, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework. Also, many other first class servants, for all branches of work. Select agency, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required, or would take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; will go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A young woman with fourteen months' City reference from her last place, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands her business thoroughly. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go housework in a small private family; can give good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 151 East 24th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or assist with the washing and ironing. The family is leaving the City. For further particulars call at her present employers, No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at or address No. 45 East 25th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 15 Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—A young woman, with over two years' reference wishes a situation in a private family; she understands the getting up of ladies' fine linens in first rate style; is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as dry nurse and seamstress. Advertiser is an experienced operator on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; can cut children's frocks to fit; will be recommended by the gentleman whose good employment she has left because of his removal; has no objection to the country. Can be heard of for two days. Address M. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and all sorts of pies, also puddings and custards; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 2.2 13th-st., southeast corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will be found qualified to fill her situation in every respect; wages not so much an object as a kind religious family. Can be seen, for this week, if not engaged, at No. 385 6th-av., near 21st-st., or any letters addressed to A. L., as above, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; she is a first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business, and would not object to assisting in the washing. Four years' City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 65 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; has long and good experience; understands cooking in all its branches, pickles and preserves, soups of various kinds, and a variety of desserts; makes good bread and cake; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No 2 Bowling green until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has lived for several years in the best families in the City; also, by a chambermaid, as seamstress or to take care of a baby; best of reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and is of an obliging disposition. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SHE UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, FISH meats, boning turkeys, made dishes, game, pastry, creams and jellies; has had long experience; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing. No objections to go a short distance in the country. Good City and country references. Apply at No. 201 West 26th st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 131 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable middle-aged German woman, as cook in a small family; is well experienced in cooking, baking, all kinds of pastry, &c: American and German cooking. City references. Address F. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE AND TIDY young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived five years. Can be seen till suited at No. 8 Union-Court, near 12th-st

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE best of testimonials, wishes a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; wages according to the times. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant first-class cook. First-class City reference given; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place. Can be seen, for two days,—first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands baking and pastry; is a good laundress, if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 166 West 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations. To be seen for two days at No. 5 10-st., P. H. O. Asylum.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 209 4th st., near Washington-square.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to go in the country; good City references. Call at No 115 West 26th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No 231 Madison-av., near 38th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A NEAT, steady person in a respectable private family; is a first rate cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 184 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 215 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 198 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman with four years' City reference, a situation as first class cook, or cook and assist with washing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of pastry meats, soup, jellies, &c.; good disposition; no objections to the country; wages low. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 830 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pies; also, by a smart, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both have the best of City reference from their last situations. Apply at No. 119 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived near two years. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, with the best of reference, wishes a situation in the country; understands cooking in all its branches; is also an excellent bread and pastry baker; is a splendid butter maker, and will assist in the washing and ironing, which she understands thoroughly. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; is capable of filling either situation; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 24th st., for one week.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; very best City reference given. Apply at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid, waitress or to do general housework; has the best City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the City or country for a smart and faithful girl as good plain cook or general servant; is not afraid of work, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook, or cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by an experienced girl; is excellent in her business; will go in the country for the Summer: the best of City reference given. Call at No. 144 West 18th st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable young girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; best of City references can be given. Call for 2 days at No 216 West 25th-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted in the country for a smart, industrious, hard-working servant; understands all kinds of housework and kitchenwork, milking and dairy work if required; is well recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework; is an excellent cook, baker and dairy-maid. Has the best references. Country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., between 1st-av and Avenue A.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family, by a respectable young woman, (Protestant) who has no objections to go a short distance in the country. May be seen at No. 38 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as cook or to do general housework in a small family; or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City references. Call at No. 314 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two young women, who wish to live in the same house—one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups meats, game and jellies; the other as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have three years' reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE woman, wishes a situation as cook or laundress; can make bread, pastry soups and desserts in the best manner; also, washing and ironing, clear starching and French fluting to perfection; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who is very neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good meat and vegetable cook, makes nice bread, biscuit cake and pies; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat and competent person, as cook and laundress; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Good references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 119 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., N. Y.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small, private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 148 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days, till Thursday afternoon.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a really smart and capable servant who is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, neat and economizing, and willing to please, can apply at No. 111½ Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with best City reference from present employer, wishes the above situations; makes bread, biscuit, pastry and is an excellent laundress; makes gentlemen's shirts up beautifully; is willing and obliging; a steady home preferred to high wages; will go in the country; can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, for 2 days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do general housework, or would go as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 133 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation as general housemaid, or to do chamberwork, and as seamstress, by a young woman; best of City reference given. Wages no object. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION in a small private family as housemaid. Call at her last place, No. 78 East 12th-st., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as housekeeper, or to take charge of a house for the Summer, or would travel with a lady; has excellent City reference; can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young lady, as housekeeper for a gentleman; where there are children preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 23 Rivington-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on one or two young children. Address WINTHROP, Station D, United States mail, Bible House, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and fluting and ironing linen in the best manner; would assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to country; best of City references. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-DISPOSED YOUNG woman with good City reference, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough laundress. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st, up stairs, first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or would do general housework; makes good bread and buiscuit, and is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A steady young woman wants a situation as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. French fluting, &c.; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; wages not so much of an object as a good place; best references given. Address No. 97 East 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant and bring it up by hand. Has six years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 7 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as infant's nurse; is competent for the task in all its branches; is fond of children; would be willing to go as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 199 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Good references given.

AS NURSE.—AS AN EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE nurse, a protestant wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge of infants or an invalid; would assist in house-keeping; would be a most reliable person in a widower's family; is a good seamstress. Can be recommended by the first families. Apply at No. 110 16th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 266 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman, to take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy, or to wait on an invalid lady; has had years of experience in both capacities. Address No. 379 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, who understands dressmaking, and is very capable of instructing children; is an excellent needle-woman; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with children or the washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 120 East Houston-st., corner of 2d av., or a note addressed to L. P. will be attended to. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good family seamstress, and can take full charge of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place, and will go to the country; also, by a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor. They will be found willing and obliging. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing, and understands the care of children from their infancy; is willing and obliging; has eight years' reference from her last place; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman, with the best of City reference, wishes the above situation; understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is very fond of them; is also a good seamstress, and very willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid to travel to England; would remain or leave in Europe; can take charge of a baby; has the best of reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 146 Spring st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; best of reference can be given. Call or address at No 19 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference; no objection to travel or to go to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 32 West 36th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; understands all family sewing. Call at No. 67 Pike-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth and is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, who is fully capable in the above capacity; or would do general housework in a small, private family, in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 88 East 12th st, one door from 3d-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wants a place as wet nurse, her infant being five weeks old. Apply at No. 362 Bleecker-st.

AS COLORED NURSE.—A LADY WANTS A situation for her nurse, a colored woman, who has lived with her for five years. Apply at No. 42 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress; can do all kinds of plain sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 51 West 31st st., near 6th av., first floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes employment in a family by the week or month; can cut and fit children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good shirt maker; understands dressmaking; City reference; has no objections to the country; inquire at No. 201 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the drug store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit children's dresses and embroider; is used to do all kinds of family sewing. Reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 Irving place, at her present employers, where she has lived for the last six years.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by week or month; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No 29 Union square.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is fully competent to fill either situation; no objections to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands her business, and is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 159 West 23d-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, established 1843, No. 111 East 14th-st, first door from 3d-av. Teachers, governesses, ladies' maids, and domestic help promptly and faithfully supplied. Patronage respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ALREADY.—moderate wages, for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman, understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. B., Box No 239 *Times* Office or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Address G. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and is a good groom. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for a very faithful and efficient man, who is now leaving him. He is a careful driver, good groom, and perfectly sober. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as coachman, one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities; perfectly understands the care of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address D. H., Box 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN Protestant, with years of experience, wishes a situation in City or country; the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 11 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, or coachman and gardener, by a single man, Protestant; is a good groom and careful driver; has had many years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of City reference; the reason for leaving, the gentleman has sold out; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation. Address B., Mr. Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as above; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, is a good plain gardener, or would do work on a farm with a gentleman in the country. Can come well recommended. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City reference, and is willing and able to work; has no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, for 3 days, J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can produce the very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A PROTESTANT young man wishes a situation in the City or country; he understands the care of horses and harness; knows how to work in a plain vegetable garden; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has a year's reference from his last place; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful. Best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS a situation as farmer or plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, of fair education, desires a situation in the country; he is a thorough groom and driver, and understands garden and farm work generally; three years' reference; of strictly temperate and industrious conduct. Call on or address GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., New-York.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands taking care of horses and milking cows, and is willing to assist in the garden if required and make himself generally useful; best of City reference will be given. Address T. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by an Englishman as groom and coachman; he thoroughly understands the business, likewise a vegetable garden and keeping a gentleman's place in order; wages to suit the pressure of the times; has good reference, and is not afraid of hard work. Address J. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, lately from Ireland, a situation to take care of horses and to drive, if it is required; is willing to make himself useful; the country preferred. Address J. D., No. 436 6th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN (PROTESTANT, intelligent) desires a situation in the country; he understands garden and farm work, and would make himself generally useful, if required; unexceptionable reference. Inquire for GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av.

AS GROOM AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single man, who well understands the care of horses, and can milk cows and can make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended from former employers. Address K. W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG MAN 20 YEARS OLD wishes a situation as porter in some wholesale or retail store; is willing and industrious, and well acquainted with the grocery business, and also a quick hand at packing goods; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he worked for the last 12 months. Address T. J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman, who understands his business, a situation as waiter either in a hotel, shades, or private family, or any employment where he could be useful to his employer. Good testimonials can be given. Address E S, in care of Mr. F. Adams, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of State-st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country, and can give the best of City reference. Any family in want of a good experienced waiter man, may apply for two days for W. E., No. 319 6th av., corner 20th-st., or No. 259 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen to day (Tuesday) and to morrow at the drug-store corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union-square, from 11 to 12 o'clock; or any notes addressed to J. H., as above, will be attended to.

AS COLORED WAITER.—A SMART, ACTIVE and honest colored young man wishes the above situation; understands the care of silver and waiting thoroughly; can produce the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or a house to let by one who is in the habit of doing so every Summer; can get the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 266 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st., side door, second floor, back room.

MAN AND WIFE—PROTESTANTS, WISH TO take the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has been for many years accustomed to the care of gentlemen's places; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st-st., front room, second floor, for W. C., for a week, or send a note.

TO EUROPE.—A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS and writes fluently the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes to travel with a gentleman or family in Europe; is willing to make himself in any way useful, and has experience in traveling. Address EUROPE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BY A BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English boy, 17 years of age, in a gentleman's family; no objection to go in the country. Address S. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go into the country; one who can bring satisfactory City references as cook, baker, washer and ironer, and who is accustomed to the care of milk, may apply at No. 31 West 19th-st. None other need apply. Call to-day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD ENGLISH OR French cook to go to the country. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, between the hours of 10 and 1, on Wednesday, 26th inst.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Apply from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 7 East 17th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR AMERICAN child, from 8 to 10 years of age, without parents, to be brought up in a gentleman's family as lady's maid and seamstress, where all care will be given to her moral and physical training. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of the English branches, or as companion to a lady; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. ROBERT ENFIELD, United States Mail Station E, 8th av., stating where an interview may be had, if one is desired.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A EUROPEAN LADY, AN experienced teacher, wishes a reëngagement. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she teaches the harp, piano, drawing, painting, the Spanish, Italian, French and German languages; the two latter she speaks like a native. Direct C. M. L., Post-office, Sharon, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A COLLEGE graduate who can furnish the most satisfactory references, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Would like, at the same time, a situation as organist, with a moderate salary. Address TEACHER, Box No. 245 Hanover, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining pupils in the English, Classical or Mathematical branches. He would accept board as an equivalent for services. Address DELTA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

WANTED—ROOM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR A young lady in exchange for instruction on the piano or French language. References given and required. Address N. D. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! Circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 460 Hudson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $9 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY HAS A WELL-furnished house, and is desirous of accommodating not over four gentlemen with rooms and good plain board. Elderly gentlemen preferred. Good care would be given to an invalid. Apply at No. 41 4th-st. Cars and omnibus handy.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, two doors east of 5th-av. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms and good board, in a small private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, can find such in the modern house, No. 8 Elliott-place, second house north of Lafayette-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can now be accommodated with pleasant, airy rooms and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 87 Sands-st.; six minutes from Fulton Ferry; small and select family; no children; moderate terms; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARDING AT THE NEW-YORK HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 LAIGHT-ST.—This is one of the most quiet and pleasant places in the City for boarding. Rooms airy and cool. Diet strictly Hygienic. Location close by St. John's Park. Baths, gymnasium, key to the Park, and dancing once a week free. Dyspepsia, chronic disease, and mercurial rheumatism entirely cured in a few weeks' time. Terms from $4 to $14 per week, according to rooms. Transient board $1 per day. Day board $3 50 per week.
FANCHER & MILLER, Proprietors.

IF THERE ARE ANY PERSONS WHO, "for imperative reasons," intend to remain in the City the present Summer, and if they are willing to help those who "have more room than they require," and more rent than they can well pay, such persons may find a fine suite of rooms at No. 97 State-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Modern improvements and late dinner. The rooms can be had separately if desired.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife desire board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Rooms unfurnished except carpet. Location preferred near Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferry. Address P. C. W., Box No. 3,634 Post-office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will accommodate a few gentlemen, with or without board, on moderate terms; location central near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, will let a neatly furnished room for $1 25 per week; also, a large front room, with gas—would be suitable for two or three gentlemen—for $8 per month. Apply at No. 188 Henry-st., near Clinton.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor. It is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast and meals on Sunday only. Reference required and given.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms for the Summer, open to the southerly breeze, with a fine view down the Bay, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated in a first-class farm-house; rooms large; location pleasant; convenient to railroad, at Vail's Gate, Newburgh Branch, and boat at Cornwall. Stabling for horses. Terms to suit. Reference, J. RUNYON, corner of Washington and Dey sts., or J. DREW, Adams' Express Office. Apply to or address E. T. BENEDICT, Mortonville, Orange County, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 33 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, OPPOSITE POUGHKEEPSIE.—The house is large and new; the farm is supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable; the scenery is fine and climate healthy; communication direct to New-York. Apply or direct to JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N.Y., or to J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, HUDSON River.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large airy rooms, in a first-class private house, ten minutes from dépôt; there is abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c.; also, fishing and bathing; large carriage-house; terms moderate. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 829 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen who would room together, can have a large front chamber, furnished, in a beautifully located country house, with good garden and plenty of shade trees; one hour's ride by car or boat from New-York and ten minutes' walk from the dépôt; price $5 a week, each. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WILL remove his family next Monday to his farm in a healthy and pleasant village in Connecticut to spend three months; any gentleman wishing to send his family in the country during the warm weather, may apply at No. 12 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms very moderate.

A GENTEEL FAMILY CAN FIND GOOD board on Bergen Height, two miles from Jersey City, in a pleasant, airy and healthy situation, in sight of the ocean; good fishing and bathing near, fresh vegetables, milk in abundance. Liberal allowance for boarders who desire to furnish their own rooms. Terms very low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES wishing to spend the Summer in the country, will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A MODERN-BUILT farm-house on the north side of Long Island, 30 miles from the City. The country is beautiful; situation high and breezy, and near the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. Terms moderate. Communication with the City daily. For particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD COX, No. 150 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED AT A PRIVATE FARM-HOUSE, about 25 miles from the City, by a young man; must have pure cream daily. A place where berries are plenty preferred. Terms must be very moderate and location convenient to a railroad station. Address H. L. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PARTIES CAN obtain board at the Chestnut Grove House, Vanderbilt's Landing. Eight acres of ground, fine shade trees, and very secluded; seven minutes' walk from the landing; boats hourly from Battery and Pier No. 2. Inquire on premises, or of H. T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FOUR GENTLEMEN, or two gentlemen and their wives, can be had on reasonable terms, at a farm house within one hour's ride of the City, near a dépôt, by applying to Mr. LEVINS, No. 183 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A PRIVATE family residing on a very handsome place on Staten Island, two miles from the ferry, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address Box No. 2,960 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, can be obtained in a private family at South Orange, N. J., within easy access of New-York. For particulars apply to THOMAS FENNER, No. 40 Vesey-st., or E. FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st, two suites of large, airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of highly picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the river. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling. Families desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL—ACCESSIBLE by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st., for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars to Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post office.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale at F. S. Cozzens, No 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This splendid private Summer boarding-house is now open, and a few rooms yet vacant. Apply on the premises of JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor. Access by steamboats *Wyoming* and *Red Jacket*, from Pier No. 2, North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey-st.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th-st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH SAYS: Milner's Refrigerator will save health and money. [illegible]

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. [illegible]

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1, 1861.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June [illegible] until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent. .... $100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent. .... 100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent .... 100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent. .... 100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.

State Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 [illegible] allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums [illegible]. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. [illegible] Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings [illegible]. [illegible], President. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL ST.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.

J. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—THE Trustees will pay a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the first mortgage bonds of this road, on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
GEORGE BRIGGS,
June 24, 1861. Trustees.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN RAYER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN COUPONS.—Coupons due July 1, 1861, payable on presentation at Continental Bank, New-York, or Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 13 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,5[illegible]0 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,525 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.

Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.

ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUCHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT,
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School. No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island [illegible] John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. [illegible] Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

AN ELEGANT LANDSCAPE, by KOCHKOCK.
LANDSCAPE, Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GEIRVOORST.
TEA-PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. De BRAECKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KERSMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel.)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVEBDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.

Landscapes, by Roessels. Fine Marines, by Williot, Schaef. Interiors, by Pes. Dupray, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
SPECIAL SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTICLES.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, at 7½ o'clock, Chinese, Japanese, East India and other goods, comprising a great variety of rich, rare, curious and interesting articles, both useful and ornamental; among them are exquisite paintings on ivory. For particulars see catalogue, and the goods now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, at 7½ o'clock, Private collection of choice Water color drawings, English engravings, colored prints, scarce portraits, &c. Also, a few superior modern oil paintings; nearly all are in rich gilt and passe partout frames. See catalogue and the pictures, now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil: ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, made by Baudoin, Meeks & Hutchings.

Also, five horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sleds, farming implements, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses, carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.

The residence is about two miles from the railroad depôt at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. There will be a boat provided, by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.

The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock, 9:30, which will stop at the place, 11 A. M. and 12:15, 4, and 4:20 P. M. Returning 3:32 P. M., will stop at the place, 6:35, 6:45 and 9:01 P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost any hour.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND THORP WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows: Carved rosewood parlor suites, in silk, reps and brocatelle; rosewood 7-octave pianoforte; black walnut and oak dining-room and library suites; black walnut and oak buffets; oak extension tables; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain carpets; rosewood music-stand and oval pier mirrors; mahogany and enameled bedroom furniture; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut and iron hat stands; oil cloths; stair carpets and rods; rich decorated China dinner set; silver-plated ware; kitchen utensils, &c. Most of the above furniture was made to order by Southack, and has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

JNO. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c. GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 203 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils, acids, dye stuffs, chennile, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks, chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash. Bankable money.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, an elegant stock of first-class household furniture consisting in part of parlor suites in various coverings, library and dining-room suites, dining-tables, sideboards, etageres, wardrobes, amoir-a glace, antique chairs and tables, centre-tables, bookcases, &c. A large stock, to be positively sold for cash. By order of

E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to city and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 750 cases boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st.: Mortgage Sale—Large assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, book-case, mirrors, carpets, chairs, tables, &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, 88 De Bow's Large Census, 40 De Bow's Small Census, 500 sheets to small Census, 12 De Bow's Industry.

A. H. STOUGHTENBERGH, Auctioneer.

METROPOLITAN POLICE SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY, at No. 402 Broome st., opposite Centre Market, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je26-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN N. CHESTER,
W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
Mh27-law6mW*

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, For sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other affections of special importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—[*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1. RICHARDSON, Bookseller, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE 35 AND 75 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 53d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. REGNARD, No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM.—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp. 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No. 46 6th-av. With an appendix containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFICS, a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated.* Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves, West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. *Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3½ P. M., a stake and purse, $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer names brown mare; H. Woodruff names *Abdallah Chief*; S. Crooks names *What Is It?* Good day and track. THURSDAY, June 27, at 3½ P. M., a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five; S. Crooks names *Lady Suffolk*, to wagon; H. Woodruff names *Gen. Butler*, in harness. Good day and track.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT NEWFOUNDLAND dog, recently imported from St. John, N. F., is a very superior breed, guaranteed about 18 months old, [illegible] Address Box No. 3,737 Post-office [illegible].

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS.—There will be a meeting of the Union on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting some important business. By order of the President.

JOHN BELL, Sec'y.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF the City and County of New-York will be held in Hamilton Park, opposite the 3d-av. depôt, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The working men out of employment are requested to attend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscribers, assignees of Caroline Bleidorn, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1861, at 12½ o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of the said Caroline Bleidorn in and to the estate of Louis Bleidorn, deceased, under his will, which is recorded in the Surrogate's Office of Kings County.

CHARLES A. NESTLER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
Assignees, No. 169 Broadway.
New-York, June 21, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moauley.
AUSTRALASIAN	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
Capt. R. ADAMS,

Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana, on MONDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA .... SATURDAY, July 13

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN, CENTRAL, AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8.45, 9.45, 11.45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5.40, 7:33, 8:30, 10 00, 12 00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6.45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6.45 P. M. Bedford at 8 05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9 30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A.M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James-slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M. 12:55 P. M., and 4 P.M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 8:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4 15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED HORSES.—A public sale of 44 colts and fillies, sired by Hermés, Nero, G. M. Patchen, New-Jersey, Imported Bedouin, and other stallions of repute, will take place at Bordentown, N. J., on TUESDAY next, July 2 1861, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without regard to weather. Terms cash, in bankable funds. The stock can be seen at any time, and every information given by the owners.

A. MAILLIARD,
H. BECKETT.

Trains leave New-York for Bordentown, at 6, 7 and 9 o'clock. A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIGES SELLING OFF CHEAP.

200 family carriages, buggies and business wagons.

50 horses, fast trotters, and small ponies.

Factory No. 184 Fulton-av., stables No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT Rockaways, in good running order, and suitable for country use; one second-hand dickey seat barouche and one second-hand light wagon, with top. All of which will be sold very low. Apply at JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S repairing shop, No. 61 Crosby-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A PIANO-FORTE.—A first rate pony, suitable for a gentleman or lady; it is fast, sound, and free from vice, and warranted in every respect. Address H. G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME TURN-OUT, A PAIR of black horses, 10 years old, a fashionable dog-cart and harness. Inquire at Tattersall's, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., or to A. S., No. 15 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY,
of that most wonderful and extra-ordinary
VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY,
THE WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY,
and of that great National Union Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
which delineates many incidents of the war, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE,
THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS,
THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.

It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock. To be seen at all hours: THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
Fourth week of
MR. SOTHERN,
In Charles Gayler's 4-act comic drama,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
THREE SPLENDID NEW TABLEAUX.
Places can be secured one month in advance.

1776. 1776. 1776. 1776

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 BROADWAY.
A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES!
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE IT!
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
Now on exhibition for the first time,
"THE READING OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,"
JULY 4, 1776, AT INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Together with over
200 WORKS OF ART IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE
Embracing the famous
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.

Visitors will find the spacious and elegant galleries of the Institute the most attractive and elegant place of resort in the City.

SOIREES MUSICALE EVERY EVENING,

Under the direction of signor Tosso, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame Stahl, the distinguished harpist and vocalist, from the Academy of Music, Coplenz, and Carl Muller, the celebrated pianist.

Galleries open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.

BROADWAY opposite Bond-st.
Third Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinee every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 36 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLISS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, June 25, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 26, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, June 27, 6½ A. M.
Thurs'y, June 27, 11½ A. M.	Friday, June 28, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 28, 12 M.	Sat'day, June 29, 12½ P. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Saturdays excepted.) Leaving 10th-st., East River, 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 7:45; Peck-slip, 8; Spring-st., North River, 8:15; 30th-st., North River, 8:40; Pier No. 4, North River, 9 A. M. This is one of the best excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st. each way.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

The public are notified that the undersigned are the

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS

for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.

Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
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EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, josssticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to

JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
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Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to

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Depôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington-st.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

while the prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office, and good-naturedly recognized the first officer. Capt. MYER states that the pirates received him on board their vessel with much courtesy, BAKER meeting him at the side and assisting him over the rail. He then told Capt. MYER that he was sorry to trouble him, but the North was making war on them, and they must retaliate. Capt. MYER replied that he thought it a great piece of impudence for them to take him with the American flag flying at their masthead.

He asked to be allowed to return on board of his vessel to obtain his clothes, but was told he should have all that belonged to him when the vessel arrived in port. They treated him well; he messed in the cabin, and was invited to "go in" when the "Purser" passed the whisky round. In nine hours afterwards they were captured by the *Perry*. There was a sharp "leeward" chase for four hours, during which the pirate received two shots through her foresail, and fired four times at the pursuing man-of-war. They then hauled down the sails and went below, where all hands took a drink, and gathered up their effects, preparatory to leaving.

Mr. GEORGE H. CABLE, the principal owner of the *Joseph*, at Rockland, has nearly all his property invested in the captured brig.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS RETURNING TO JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 24.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer, and J. T. [illegible], Register of Lands, arrived to-day. The latter officer will immediately resume his duties. Col. MOSELEY, State Auditor, is expected to arrive in a few days. Attorney-General MOTT is expected home. The latter gentleman left before the commencement of the late difficulties.

The work on the Gasconade bridge is so far completed this afternoon, as to permit the passage of trains, and they will commence running between St. Louis and the Osage, to-morrow, and be met there by a train from that place.

The steamboat *D. A. January* arrived from below, to-day, and left at noon for above, with stores &c., taking a detachment of soldiers as an escort. The ferry boat at this place has been released. Everything is quiet in the city.

The Capital is being fortified by intrenchments and breastworks. The Home Guard have been furnished with 200 rifles from the arsenal, and are being drilled.

RETREAT OF REBELS FROM SYRACUSE.

BOONEVILLE, Monday, June 24.

The detachment of United States troops sent from this place to Syracuse on Wednesday last, returned in good health this evening.

The State forces, numbering 500 men, and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest several hours before the United States troops arrived. It is not known what the next movement will be.

A Home Guard is being organized here, and 150 men have already enlisted.

Everything is quiet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of so many troops.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, June 24.

Five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and dragoons and two companies of volunteers, in all about 1,500 men, with one battery, under the command of Major S. D. STURGIS, left this city, to-day, at 1 P. M., for Southwestern Missouri.

OVERLAND TOWARDS ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Democrat* has a special from Booneville, which says that Gen. LYON had addressed the citizens of that place yesterday. He expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he procured all he wanted. This looks like an overland movement toward Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, June 24.

An expedition under the command of Col. MORGAN, sent to Little River, Mo., to capture some rebels who were reported to be encamped there, returned here this evening after a march of 40 miles. The rebels had fled, having, it is thought, been informed of the approach of the Federal troops. The towns through which Col. MORGAN passed were almost entirely deserted. Three prominent rebel leaders were arrested, and brought to this camp.

The Eighteenth Regiment, from Camp Douglas, and a company of dragoons from Centralia, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *City of Alton* left here last evening at 7 o'clock, for up the river, with 1,200 troops and four 6-pounders. They are no doubt destined for Missouri.

The rebels in Tennessee are reported to be on the march through Arkansas to help CLAIB JACKSON.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE—THE SECESSIONISTS DISCOURAGED—GEN. LYON'S PLANS—PROSPECT OF A BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 21, 1861.

Whatever other benefits may result from the present war, it has led to the invention of a new system of warfare, which cannot fail to receive the approbation of all philanthropically-disposed persons, and seems to warrant the belief that the millenium of eternal peace is by no means such an improbability as skeptical persons have always pronounced it to be. Somehow or another we Yankees have contrived to stand the most "murderous fire" from an enemy without any great danger to our lives, and to keep banging away cannon after cannon in a harmless, but unique manner, until the enemy is fairly scared out of his wits, and takes to his heels or surrenders. The celebrated taking of Fort Sumter, and the late "terrific battles" in Virginia, have made this new mode of warfare so deservedly popular, that we are not surprised to find it adopted in the Missouri campaign. Indeed, we were quite shocked when the first report of the battle of Booneville stated the number of killed on the enemy's side at three hundred; and were only gradually relieved by the subsequent reports, in which the three hundred diminished by degrees to a rational number of, say ten or fifteen. On our side the loss was two killed and nine or ten wounded. The whole damage done did not exceed much that of the late unfortunate street fight in our city. But a great point has been gained by our troops. In spite of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, the State troops were compelled to retreat, and evacuated the town of Booneville. This gives our victory a moral force, the importance of which is incalculable. The Secessionists are utterly discouraged, and in throwing all the blame of their defeat on their leaders, JACKSON and PRICE, have destroyed that confidence between chief and subordinates, which constituted their main strength. Unless JACKSON restores this confidence by some brilliant *coup*, the rebellion may be considered as virtually crushed. For, however numerous his forces are—and they counted up to over three thousand in the late encounter—they will not be likely to keep on fighting for a man who has shown himself too great a coward to risk his life in a strife he alone has provoked. It was bad enough that he should have selected Booneville for the concentration of his forces; that place presenting no earthly advantages for a long defence, and all his hopes of a victory lying in a junction with the Arkansas forces, from which he is now pretty effectually cut off. It would have been far better policy to have remained at Jefferson City, if it was his intention to offer an immediate battle to Gen. LYON. But his troops will never forget his disgraceful conduct in deserting them at the very beginning of the battle, nor the equally cowardly conduct of Gen. PRICE, who had no better plea to offer for keeping in safe distance from the battle-field than a sudden attack of the stomachache.

The telegraph will have furnished you a full account of the battle, to which little need be added. It was a bold and daring stroke of Gen. LYON, altogether characteristic of the man, to leave Jefferson City with only seventeen hundred men in pursuit of an enemy, whose strength was unknown to him, and whose forces proved to outnumber his by over thirteen hundred. The same bold decision was apparent in all his manoeuvres, while the gallantry in the open field displayed both by him and Col. BLAIR, is a matter of general admiration. Having forced the enemy to retreat back of Booneville, Gen. LYON at once entered the city and issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention "scrupulously to avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law-abiding citizens;" and at the same time "to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as he has at command." His next move will be to follow the track of the old Fox JACKSON, who is reported to have made a halt at Syracuse, west of Booneville. If this report should be true we may expect a decisive battle within a few days. How many of his scattered forces Ex-Governor JACKSON would have been able to assemble at Syracuse it is impossible to say, but he can scarcely have less than three thousand. Gen. LYON will have been reinforced by Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment and one battalion of St. Louis Home Guards, under Col. ALMSTEDT, who left here Wednesday for Jefferson City, and are most probably now on their way to Booneville. With this force under his command, Gen. LYON will be able to surround the enemy effectually enough to make an escape impossible. But it is very doubtful whether JACKSON will be so imprudent as to risk another battle, while our troops are slowly encircling him from all sides. At present there might still be a chance for him to cut his way through our Southern line of troops and escape into Arkansas; but if he waits much longer, that chance will be hopelessly closed against him. It will be well, however, not to underrate his resources; for the mere fact that he was able to collect 3,000 of his troops in so short a time at Booneville goes to show that he was fully prepared for this conflict, when he issued his proclamation for 50,000 State troops from Jefferson City, and that he has not been deceived in his reliance on the support of his deluded followers. Although we hope everything from the daring of Gen. LYON, and confidently expect that his plan of surrounding the enemy and compelling him to surrender will succeed, a reverse should not come unexpected. The enemy is our equal in point of numbers, but he lacks efficient commanders. The troops are brave and desperate enough, but their leaders are cowards. All the advantages we gain will arise from this fact. The citizens of St. Louis are well aware now of the desperate nature of the conflict, and the state of suspense that hung over us when we heard of Gen. LYON's departure from Jefferson City until the joyful news of the victory came, was by no means a pleasant one. The very boldness of LYON's movements made us tremble. For if a reverse had befallen him, we should have had an outbreak in our city, the terrors of which our imagination shudders to picture. Of this there is no doubt. The plan had been carefully prepared to get up a mob at the first news of Gen. LYON's defeat, and take vengeance on the citizens of St. Louis for their sympathy with the cause of the Union. The *State Journal* tried its best to provoke such an outbreak by publishing bogus dispatches, announcing the total rout of the Federal army, by Gov. JACKSON's State troops; and all the secession rowdies of the city crowded around its office, to read the flaming accounts of the bulletin weeping, laughing, shouting, and swearing at the same time, in the most approved Southern style. The "Extras" of the *Democrat* and the *Republican*, however, soon cooled down the ardor of the mob to the lowest freezing point, and with dejected countenances they returned to their homes.

The State Convention has as yet issued no call for an early sitting, probably because the President of the Convention, STERLING PRICE, is still troubled with the stomachache, and no other of its officers feels himself authorized to issue a call. Under these circumstances, it will become *absolutely necessary to put the whole State of Missouri under martial law*, and the sooner Gen. LYON adopts this course, the better it will be for the State. At present we are without any Government, and financial considerations demand imperatively that we should have some sort of a Government before the beginning of next month, to settle with our creditors about the semi-annual interest on our bonds. To hesitate about violent measures in view of legal quibbles is nonsense; necessity is the first law, and Missouri has at present no other law. Virtually, Missouri is already under martial law; why then not declare it, so that we may know where we stand? Gen. LYON might very properly establish a Provisional Military Government, and administer the laws until measures can be adopted to give us a new Civil Government. If the State Convention can and will meet, and rise to the exigencies of the occasion, an early election for new State officials would at once settle our difficulties. It is not to be denied that our case is surrounded with difficulties on all sides; but, since the Constitution of the United States makes no provision for a case of State insurrection, in which the highest State officials are the insurgents, it is clear that *expediency* only must find out the policy which is to be adopted; and expediency requires, that we should have some sort of a Government immediately, and a regular civil Government at the earliest practicable date. If the State Convention had adjourned *sine die*, a great obstacle to a practical solution of our troubles would have been removed; for in that case Gen. LYON would have felt no hesitation in assuming the responsibility of ordering a new State election. But as the case stands at present, the State Convention is undoubtedly vested with sovereign authority, of which it can only be deprived by making itself a partner to JACKSON's rebellion, or refusing to act. Should the Convention meet and make efforts to reinstall the late traitorous Government into power, it will be Gen. LYON's duty to disperse the assembly at once, and proceed altogether on his own responsibility in bringing order into the chaos of our affairs. And if the Convention should not meet, he will be obliged to adopt the same course of action; the only one calculated to give us an early peace. In the meantime, Missouri should be put under martial law, and our State offices declared vacant.

Highly important news has just arrived from the West. Wednesday evening five companies of Col. BLAIR's regiment, and Gen. LYON's company of United States regulars, left Booneville, under command of Capt. TOTTEN, United States Army, and proceeded towards Syracuse, the reported stopping place of Gov. JACKSON. After a long night's march, the weary troops arrived to find the chivalric Ex-Governor already gone. He had left there early Thursday morning, several hours before the arrival of our troops, who were too fatigued to follow immediately. They renewed the pursuit, however, at a later hour of the day, but without success. The Governor was moving in a southern direction towards Warsaw, Benton Co., and was accompanied by 500 men of cavalry. It seems, then, that I was correct in supposing that he would try and break through our southern line, in the hope of joining the Arkansas forces. Along this southern line, stretching from our city to Springfield, Green County, we have a scattered force of 3,000 men, under Col. SIEGEL, placed along the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, in a manner to make a concentration of all the troops at a given point possible at the shortest notice. Scouts reconnoitre the surrounding country northward in the hope of meeting the fugitive Governor's party, and a strict vigilance is kept up to prevent his crossing the line. At Springfield a regiment of 1,000 Home Guards is working in conjunction with our troops, thus increasing our force in that region to 4,000. But in these southwestern counties of our State, Gov. JACKSON has also a large number of followers scattered about. Last Tuesday a party of his State troops attacked a company of 800 Home Guards at Cole Camp, Benton County, with the result of a loss on our side of fifteen killed, twenty wounded, and thirty prisoners taken. The number of the State troops is not given, but may be set down as about 1,300. The attack commenced early in the morning, before sunrise, and the unfortunate issue of the conflict must be mainly ascribed to the carelessness of the sentinels, who allowed the enemy to pass into the camp. Our men, at the first report of the enemy's fire—which awakened the most of them very uncomfortably from their morning nap, while it lulled others into that deep slumber from which there is no awaking—promptly seized their arms, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, killing between thirty and forty. Finding themselves overpowered, however, the order was given to *sauve qui peut*, and with the exception of some thirty men, all managed to escape. This little episode further confirms that our enemy is numerous enough to fight desperately, if proper leaders were not wanting. Cole Camp is some twelve miles north of Warsaw, and it is this body of State troops, undoubtedly, which Gov. JACKSON was on his way to join. Estimating them at 1,300, Gov. JACKSON will have 1,800 men under his command when he joins them. From the surrounding Counties he may be able to increase this number to 2,500. With this force, it will be his intention to cut through our Southern line, or offer a battle to Col. SIEGEL, while Gen. PRICE is engaging Gen. LYON in the northern part of the State; for we have also news from this hero, who is now at Lexington, Lafayette County, with 4,000 State troops. These troops now constitute the main body of the rebellion, and to them Gen. LYON's attention will be principally directed. He is at present waiting for reinforcements from Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment, and as soon as these arrive he will ascend the river to Lexington, while Col. CURTIS will descend the river from St. Joseph, with the other Iowa regiments, to the same place. Their united forces will then number nearly 4,000, more than enough to make victory sure.

Jefferson City is in the meanwhile left under the charge of Col. BORNSTEIN, whose military rule seems to give universal satisfaction. Indeed, wherever our troops arrive, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating in advance of them, the hearts of the people turn with irresistible impulse towards the long-loved flag of their one and indivisible country.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 25.

Rev. T. RANNEY, missionary, left Tallipot, Cherokee nation, on the 5th of June, and reports that BEN. MCCULLOUGH and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, had been there urging unsuccessfully the chief to reconsider the position taken in his proclamation. They had left for the Creek nation, hoping to get aid from them. Mr. PIKE had an escort of 75 men.

JOHN ROSS, principal Chief of the Cherokee Indians, in a proclamation to his people, reminds them of the obligations arising under their treaties with the United States, and urging them to their faithful observance; earnestly impressing upon all the propriety of attending to their ordinary avocations and abstaining from unprofitable discussion of events transpiring in the States; cultivating harmony among themselves, and the observance of good faith and strict neutrality between them and the States threatening civil war, by which means alone can the Cherokee people hope to maintain their rights and be spared the effect of devastating war hoping there may yet be a compromise of peaceful separation. He admonishes the Cherokees to be prudent and avoid any act or policy calculated to destroy or endanger their rights. By honestly adhering to this course no just cause for aggression will be given, and in the final adjustment between the States, the nation will be in a situation to claim and retain their rights. He earnestly impresses upon the Cherokee people the importance of non-interference, and trusts that God will keep from their borders the desolation of war and stay the ravages among the brotherhood of States.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, June 25.

The Convention to-day finished business for the present.

Several ordinances of local importance were passed, one recognizing the duty of the State Government to call out the militia in answer to any requisition of the Federal Government.

The President, in reply to the vote of thanks, made a neat speech. He urged the members now to go home, and put into operation the State Government they had inaugurated.

The Convention adjourned till the first Tuesday in August. The Legislature will meet here next Monday.

Parties who have come in from the interior counties to-night represent them in a state of guerilla war. Great anxiety is felt there that effective measures be taken to rid the scoundrels out.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, June 25.

The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for usurpation of 61,175, being the largest vote ever polled.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, June 25.

The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day, to meet at Frederick on the 30th of July.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH, ETC.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

The steamers *Pembroke*, *Cambridge* and *Ben Deford* sailed to-day with the Ninth Regiment. They take 70 horses, 21 baggage wagons, and full equipments, including 20,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

Major COBB's splendid corps of Light Artillery has been ordered to prepare for immediate departure.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. CLARK, expects to leave Friday.

THE MAINE FIFTH REGIMENT.

PORTLAND, Maine, Tuesday, June 25.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. MARK H. DUNNELL, 1,000 strong, has been ordered to leave to-morrow morning, at 7:30, for Washington. It is well equipped, with horses, wagons, &c.

A battalion from the Bangor portion of the Sixth Regiment arrived last night, and went into camp at Island Park. Another battalion is expected on Friday, from Eastport, and the Regiment leaves on the 5th of July.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. HOOPER, formerly a most efficient and worthy officer of the United States Regular Army, has arrived here, from California, to tender his services to the Government. He is well known as being a first-rate tactician, and served in the field with distinction. He goes to Washington to report himself personally to the War Department.

In the California mail, which has just reached the Government, mention is made of Lieut. MULLAN's labors in making the famous wagon-road. He had left Covelle on the 13th of May, with his party, consisting of one hundred Indians, a detachment of United States regular troops, and an escort of eighty men. The Deer Lodge, Hell Gate and Bitter Root sections are reported by the officer to be admirably suited for pasturage, and rich in minerals. The health of the expedition is good. A letter from there says: "We never know of disunion until the East news comes."

Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON, of the United States Third Artillery, has been detached temporarily from army duty to drill the militia of the Golden State. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only officer in the army of the United States who who was born on the ocean. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in "the Fourth," in July, 1847, and gave his nativity as "Neptune's domain, sea." He is considered the best commander in his regiment.

Among the casualities in the Western army, of which intelligence has just arrived, is the resignation of Lieut. JAMES L. CORLEY, of the Sixth Infantry, a native of South Carolina. With his regiment he marched during the unparalled time of 190 days, consecutively, from Camp Floyd to Sacramento. He says family connections alone made him resign, and that he "will never serve against the United States flag." He was the Acting Assistant of the Commissary Department of Benecia. A detachment of United States regulars had left Fort Crook, at last advices, for Benecia, in compliance with orders from the Secretary of War.

The following candidates have been examined before the Board of Engineers, now in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be admitted in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy:

AS FIRST ASSISTANTS—Isaac Newton, John H. Long, Philip L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

AS SECOND ASSISTANTS—Thomas A. Griffin, Robert A. Copeland, F. E. Brown.

AS THIRD ASSISTANTS—Henry W. Scott, Augustus Mitchell, John H. Ames, Edward R. Arnold, T. C. Brecht, Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. McEwan, Wilber F. Fort, Isaac R. Oakford, Haviland Barstow, John H. Hunt, Alfred Colin, Hugh H. Cline, George W. W. Dove, O. Longacre, Oscar C. Lewis, Elisha Harson, Albert W. Morley, Francis L. Cooper, Edwin Wells, Thomas J. McK. Daniels.

The following Assistant Engineers of the United States Navy have passed satisfactory examination for promotion:

First Assistants Alexander Henderson and Stephen D. Hibbert, to be Chief Engineers.

Second Assistant R. W. McCleary, to be a First Assistant Engineer, and Francis A. Lovering to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Chief-Engineer A. C. STIMERS has been detached from the Board of Examiners, and Chief-Engineer T. ZELLER has been appointed a member in his place.

The Board now consists of Chief Engineer WM. H. SHOCK, President; Chief Engineer THEODORE ZELLER, and Chief-Engineer B. F. GARVIN.

The election of Mr. SHOCK to preside at the Board was a very happy one.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross* were put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They carry each four guns, and about 60 men. Owing to the scarcity of marines, they have no guards.

The officers of the *Penguin* are: Commander, J. B. Livingston; First Lieutenant, Thos. A. Budd; Surgeon, Oscar G. Smith; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Master, T. A. Harris; Master's Mates, W. E. Anderson, George W. Hood, Amos P. Foster; Engineers, F. W. Warner, William Pattison and Milton P. Randall.

The officers of the *Albatross* are: Commander, George A. Prentiss; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John S. Neville; Paymaster, G. K. Cooley; Surgeon, James M. Allen; Master, Francis S. Welles; Master's Mates, John Harris, Henry Donovan, Phineas D. Wendell, Thomas Hankey; Engineers, A. D. Thomas and James Smith.

A disloyal demonstration having taken place on board the corvette *St. Marys*, while that vessel was undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., a portion of her crew were replaced by national men. Capt. JOHN K. MITCHELL, of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, now attached to the Pacific Squadron, has resigned. He is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Florida. The *Wyoming* was due in Panama, where she would probably await a new commander.

A detachment of troops arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are recruits.

Affairs generally at the Navy and Army stations yesterday, were quiet. The *Savannah*, *Roanoke*, *Roman*, *Badger*, *Potomac*, *Brandywine*, *North Carolina* and *Albatross*, are at the yard. Fort Hamilton is as last reported.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, which arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, proceeded to the Navy-yard, where she is to be overhauled and refitted for another cruise.

The following is her list of officers: Captain, JOHN FAUNCE; First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. C. Constable; Lieutenants, D. D. Tompkins, H. C. Porter, T. M. Dungan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D.; Chief Engineer, Jas. R. Dryburgh; First Assistant Engineer, Walter Scott; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles G. Dale; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank Pulsifer; Coast Pilot, Wm. A. Booth.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS—THE COAST GUARD.

The receipts at the Custom-house, in round numbers, for the week ending the 22d inst, as compared with the same time last year, were as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 15	$11,000	$86,000
June 17	14,000	93,000
June 18	27,000	84,000
June 19	14,000	117,000
June 20	15,000	200,000
June 21	14,000	242,000
June 22	13,000	———

The total deposits for the month of July, 1860, were $4,516,832 82. The great falling off in the imports is to be attributed, in part, to the general belief that the Tariff will be modified upon a certain class of goods when Congress meets. June is always one of the dullest of the year in importations, that being between the Spring and Fall trade.

Considerable consignments of European arms are now coming forward by every arrival of Continental steamers. The steamship *Bremen*, just arrived, brought 500 cases, which are supposed to be a part of the purchase made by Col. FREMONT for Government account, though they came consigned to different parties. They number about 12,500 stand of arms. They are the most approved rifle muskets, of German make.

In view of the great urgency that exists for the hasty equipment of regiments, which are only waiting for arms to proceed to the seat of war, it is alleged, in some quarters, that the existing arrangements for passing such arms through the Custom-house operate unfavorably. There will probably be some modification of the order. With the present amount of business doing, there is more likely to be a reduction of the present force in the Custom-house than any material addition to it.

The Collector keeps himself fully posted, day by day, as to the efficiency of the Coast Revenue Guard, which watches at the Narrows, Throgg's Neck, and at other points, against the escape of vessels with provisions or munitions for the ports of the seceded States.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Ladies' Union Association, meeting at the Society Library, University-place, have still much work to do, and particularly need help during the early part of this week. Any of their friends who have leisure and patriotism, may find work to do by calling at their rooms.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 22 says:

"Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions, if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to draymen and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville Dépôt. On Sunday night one man got $65 for hauling. Another got $10 for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got $30 for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?"

The Milwaukee Bank Riot.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, June 25.

All is quiet in the city to-day, though a constant guard is kept at the jail and in the streets. There is no apprehension of a fresh disturbance to-day.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

A gentleman who is familiar with the state of affairs at Milwaukee, gives the following history of the causes which have led to the present difficulties:

Some three months ago, about forty country banks were thrown out by the banks of Chicago, on account of the character of their securities, their entire assets being in Southern bonds. Subsequently the remaining banks met in convention at Milwaukee, and agreed to receive on deposit the bills of all banks which were then considered good—some eighty in number—until the first day of December, when their new banking law comes into effect. By that law, the banks of the State were not obliged, between March and the first of December, to redeem their bills in specie.

Recently, several of the banks in Milwaukee which were represented in the Bankers' Convention, viz.: the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Juneau Bank and Mitchell's Fire Insurance Company, the heaviest in Wisconsin, repudiated their own action, and refused the bills of the country banks. This action prevented the country dealers from making payments in the usual way to the wholesale merchants of Milwaukee, causing great interruption and difficulty in their business. Hence the uprising, and mobocratic demonstration.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSE OF A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—June and the warm weather are beginning to close our fashionable boarding-schools for the season. Last Friday witnessed the end of the Summer term at Mlle. ROSTAN's institution on Twenty-fifth-street, but the closing ceremonies did not occur until Monday evening, when the elegant *salons* of that establishment were thrown open to the parents and friends of the pupils; and the latter exhibited their proficiency in various accomplishments: chiefly in music, compositions and language. The young ladies displayed remarkable proficiency in French—the every-day language of the establishment. Many of the compositions read were more than ordinarily meritorious, while the execution of several of the young ladies at the piano reflected decided credit even upon such instructors as MILLS and MASON. The parting address was delivered by a young lady of the graduating class, who paid the highest possible compliment to the management of the institution, when she reminded her schoolmates that their pleasant intercourse had been marred by no cliques nor petty jealousies—that they had nothing to look back upon but kindness and love. The school of which such a remark is true, must be under excellent and judicious discipline.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, referring to the contracts given out for the construction of the work, and stating that the County of Westchester will promptly respond to any claim that may be made upon it, to meet the expenses of building the same. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from A. R. LAWRENCE, the legal adviser of the Board, stating that WM. T. HAVEMEYER, ROBERT J. DILLON and ISAAC BELL, Jr., had been appointed by the Court, Commissioners to appraise the value of the land on which it is proposed to build the new Court-house. Mr. DUTCHER moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be instructed to ascertain from A. R. LAWRENCE, counselor, what powers the Board of Supervisors possess in regard to making appropriations. After a lengthy discussion in which Messrs. STEWART, DUTCHER, PURDY and DAVIS participated, the motion was lost. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Monday next.

COMMENCEMENT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 47.—The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded as early as 1 o'clock. The literary exercises were of a high order, and showed a marked improvement on the previous exhibitions. A composition by Miss COOK, of the Graduating Class, on "Conservatism," was very well received. It contained many allusions to the topics of the day. The first honor of the commencement, the valedictory, was borne away by Miss IRELAND. The closing words of farewell to the Graduating Class were exceedingly appropriate, and were received with well-merited applause. An "Address to the Avon Club," by Miss PARSONS, was also well received. Mr. RANDALL delivered the diplomas to the graduates at the close of the exercises, and the audience dispersed. A meeting of the Alumni took place at 5 P. M., which was the occasion of a festive reunion among the old graduates of the institution.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VENEZUELAN MERCHANT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the Girard House upon the body of BERNARD JONAS, a Venezuelan, 75 years of age, who was found dead in his room. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. JONAS, who was a man of large property, had been accustomed for years past to stay at the Girard House whenever business called him to the City. On Sunday night he retired without exhibiting anything unusual in his manner, and that was the last seen of him alive. After a while he was missed, and on breaking open the door of his apartment he was found dead. A *post-mortem* examination showed that his death had resulted from a diseased liver. A belt around the body of deceased contained a considerable sum of money, as well as Tennessee and Virginia State bonds of many thousand dollars value.

CHILDREN GOING WEST.—Yesterday afternoon an unusually interesting company of 48 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, under the care of Mr. H. FRIEDGEN, for the West, there, it is trusted, to become good men and women, under the influences of a natural, healthy rural life. All the children were neatly and comfortably dressed, and looked strong and healthy.

BURGLARY AT A DWELLING-HOUSE.—On Monday evening a thief entered the basement door of Mr. H. J. NEWTON's residence, No. 96 West Forty-third-street, during the temporary absence of the servant, and carried away a quantity of silverware. The police have a description of the property, which they expect to recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensburgh; Lieuts. T. M. Dungan and A. Henderson, of the U. S. N.; Capt. T. D. Forrest and Dr. P. Brown, of Mass., and C. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ct.; W. Pollock and G. T. Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass.; J. M. Gratick, of England; M. Murat, of Paris, France; Jose de Cambia, of Havana; J. L. Kenroy, of England, and N. Rawson, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Booth, wife, mother and brother, of Boston; Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, of Philadelphia; G. F. Vollmer, of Carracas; F. Gleim and lady, of Trinidad; and C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. G. A. Lathrop and family, of Oswego; S. B. Simmons, of Boston; W. G. Angell and lady, of Providence; S. C. Winser, of Boston; Edmund Burke, Jr., of Chicago; J. P. Eddy, of Maryland; W. C. France, of Delaware; and B. F. Hutchins and T. M. Vincent, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. C. D. Mead, of New-York; T. Enot, of New-Orleans; O. H. Lee, of Washington; E. L. Sullivan and G. J. Bucknell, of California, are at the Lafarge House.

Richard D. Cutts and Miss Kate Riggs, of Washington, and J. C. Cruger, of Tivoli, are at the Brevoort House.

Louis Molina, of Washington; Jas. L. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and P. Y. Cutler, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th inst., arrived here at midnight last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

SPECIE LIST.

Schuchard & Gebhardt	£5,000	Brown Bros. & Co.	30,150
Bank Commerce	10,000	B. Behrend	43,707
Howland & Co.	750	Von Hoffman	26,300
Salter & Co.	2,000	Cerse [illegible] & Co.	625
W. Cummings	1,900	J. G. Kneiss & Son	1,000
Ed. Kerght	250	A. Belmont	55,000
		H. Becker & Greves	1,050

Jersey City.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a laborer named ELIAS GRIFFIN, employed at the shipyard of the Dry and Wet Dock Company, was instantly killed, in consequence of the hooks used for hoisting slipping off from a piece of timber, and striking him upon the neck, which was afterwards found to be broken. Deceased resided in Hoboken, and leaves a family. A man named MICHAEL EARNEST, a canal-boat hand, while employed, yesterday afternoon, at the Morris Canal pier, in shoving off the boat, lost his balance, and, falling overboard, was drowned. His body was soon after recovered. Coroner GAFNEY held an inquest in both cases, and verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame building in Steuben-street, Jersey City, belonging to VANDERBECK & MORRELL, and occupied by them as a storehouse. It was soon extinguished by citizens. Upon examination, it was found that a board had been torn off from the side of the house, and a quantity of paper, saturated with camphene, was thrust in and set on fire. A reward has been offered for the detection of the incendiary.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. JACKSON has added to the interest of "Our American Cousin at Home," by introducing a series of very elaborate tableaux at the end of the last act. They are typical of the times, and while showing the horrors of war, poetize the beauties of returning peace. The groups are arranged with much good taste, and are very beautiful. They were exhibited for the first time on Monday evening, and gave decided satisfaction to the audience.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a ticket for State officers is to be holden here to-morrow. The session will be an exciting one. The no party question promises to hold a prominent place in the deliberations, and will be strongly contested. A good deal of canvassing is also going on without reference to a ticket. The Convention will be the largest held in many years. Large delegations are arriving by every train.

Death of Chief-Justice Storrs.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, June 25.

Chief-Justice STORRS, of this State, died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 66 years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 25.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	60,180,500
Specie	5,831,000
Due from other Banks	7,482,000
Due to other Banks	7,758,600
Deposits	18,240,300
Circulation	6,322,500

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT salable in small lots only at $1 40 for White Canadian and $1 40@$1 45 for White Michigan. CORN without change at 46c @47c. for Western mixed this side and at East Albany. OATS in large supply at 28c. for Chicago and 30c. for State; sales 20,000 bushels. WHISKY 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 6,426 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 412 bbls. Highwines, 216 bbls. Wheat, 761 bags Wheat, 181 cases tobacco, 249 bags Malt. For Boston and the East, 1,702 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Oil, 989 Hides, 323 sacks Corn. Shipped by tow to New-York, June 24, 27,100 bushels Corn, 307,300 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats and 9,500 bushels Malt.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 73½c; 4,000 bushels do. at 75c. CORN better; sales 53,000 bushels at 35c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 21½c. for Illinois and 22c. for Canada. RYE, sales 6,000 bushels at 42c. WHISKY, sales small at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 35,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy; only one sale was reported—7,000 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. CORN firm and in good demand, at an advance of 1c.; sales 60,000 bush. at 35c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bush. at 21½c.@22c. for Western and Canada. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn, 28,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 66,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Barley, and 6,000 bush. Rye.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 25.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 65,000 bushels choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c. CORN in demand, but scarce; sales confined to small lots. RYE dull; sales 11,000 bushels Canada, at 48c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 28c., Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,624 bbls. Flour, 24,100 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Corn, 13,800 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 25.

FLOUR dull and drooping; superfine, $4 25@$5. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18@$1 24; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm; held at 52c.@53c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY firm at 16½c.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 25.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Tyack, Lettie G[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Clatsworthy, P. Daniels, G. Rayner, L. Fause, McMorice, 4 children and nurse, Ransom, M. Maria Cain, C. Story, Emil Fersen, Mr. G[illegible] and 2 daughters, G. R. Wrigley, E. Bayley, M. Dunphy, 2 children and servant, L. Moix, W. Stoker, P. Kilter, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Mace, Rev. R. C. Morgan, S. A[illegible], Formby, G. S. Muller, L. L[illegible]dale, and 153 in the steerage.

In ship Comet, from Hong Kong—Rev. James C. Bucher, George A. Archer, Wm. C. Hunter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 36 | Moon rises. 10 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 20 | Gov. Island..11 09 | Hell Gate...12 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships S. C. Smith, Gates, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Panama, Hanson, Queenstown, Bennings & [illegible]; South Shore, Lathrop, St. George, Bassett, Dacon & Co.; E. Hamilton, Badine, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Leontine, Reagin, Bremen, ——.

Barks J. Martin, Redman, Rotterdam, W. Salem; E. Young, Dunbar, Bristol, Boy[illegible], Hincken; Glen, Holmes, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Hamilton, Jarman, Philadelphia, master; Sif, [illegible], Hansen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Indio, Bates, Penny, Cardenas, ——; Penelope, Sved, Wolbeck, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, ——.

Brigs Mary Ann, Balcom, Arichat, H. G. Donovan; Angelina, Emerio, Cork, Grinnell; J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Day, Arroyo, ——; Margaret, Balcom, St. John, H. G. Donovan; Elva, Gomes, Rietburg, ——; G. W. Jones, Emerson, Cadiz, Track & Dearborn; Ocean Bird, Newman, Demerara, Tyne & Smith.

Schooners Clara Grace, Porto Rico, Smith, Jones & Co.; Alice Davis, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; N. M. Turner, Paty, Baltimore, W. W. Russell; Lamartine, Grant, Elizabethport, Baker & Dayton; M. A. Bell, Darby, Egg Harbor, master; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Salem, ——; A. Forrest, Smith, Nassau, ——.

Sloop Home, Hammell, Absecom, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, John Faunce, Esq., commanding, Fortress Monroe 28 hours.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Comet, Todd, Hong Kong March 16, with teas, &c. to Bogalin & Crane. Passed Anjier April 3, Cape of Good Hope May 9; was 7 ds. off the Cape, during which time experienced two severe gales from the westward. May 8 split 3 upper topsails and jib, and was hove to for 24 hours westward of the Cape; had a succession of baffling winds; from the Cape to St. Helena had light winds from N. W. to N. E.; in lat. 29 S., lon. 13 44 E., during a sudden shift of wind from N. to S. S. W., sprung main lower mast head and received other damage; passed St. Helena May 28. June 24, Sandy Hook bearing N. by W. 70 miles, took a pilot from boat E. B. [illegible], No. 2.

Bark Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall May 20, in ballast to J. F. Joy. Has had very light weather the entire passage. 23d inst., lat. 38 12, lon. 73 30, was boarded by a boat from U. S. steam-frigate Colorado, Capt. Bailey, who wished to be reported.

Brig Maria White, (of Providence,) Billings, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Took a pilot 24th, off Cape Henlopen, from No. [illegible], Christian [illegible].

Brig Oriole (Br.,) Robinson, Belize, Hond., May 17, via Ruatan Island and New-Orleans 25 ds., with cocoanuts to Joel H. Jex.

Brig Isaac M. Benson, Benson, Para 20 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig A. Smithers (Br.,) Johnson, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig East, Spates, Mobile 23 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, (of Egg Harbor,) Townsend, Bayport, Fla., via Egg Harbor, with cedar to master. When in the mouth of the river at Bayport, May 16, was was seized by the Confederate authorities and run ashore, and during the absence of the captors, Capt. Townsend got his vessel off, made sail and left for Egg Harbor, where he has been lying.

Schr. George S. Adams, (of Dennis,) Fish, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Schr. Rollins, Parsons, Eastport 7 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Vinalhaven 6 ds., with stone.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Haywood, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank.

Schr. I. Merritt, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie Maria, Van Nostrand, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Schr. J. & D. Clamer, Cole, Delaware City, wood.

Schr. Roanoke, Reynolds, Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. C. Scranton, Davis, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Coe, Elizabethport, for Portland.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Continent—has anchored in the Lower Bay, for orders.

Bark Clara B. Sutill, Sandella, from Maracaibo.

Sailed.

June 24—Ship Medallion, for Cork. Barks Wildfire, Gibraltar; Louise, Antwerp; Gazelle, Barbados; Geestemunde (Han.,) Bremen. Brigs Ortolan, Cette; Bohio, Port au Prince; Margar the, (Pruss.,) Cork; J. W. Harris, (Br.,) Newry, Ireland; Alli, (Russ.,) Cork; Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Queenstown.

June 25—Steamship Adriatic, for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. ship Hamfleish, Liverpool; bark Laidfin Sultan, Africa; brig Delmont, Locke, Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Panama, Hanson, for Queenstown, while towing down the North River, came in contact with a ship at anchor, and broke main yard; returned to replace it.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The ship Dashaway, from London for Calcutta, (not from Baltimore, as previously reported by telegraph,) has put in here in distress, leaking at out a 15 minute spell per hour in a sea way. The captain found that in his judgment it would be impossible to complete his voyage in safety, and selected to return here, where his repairs could be made with economy, rather than going into St. Thomas, or other expensive ports. She will have to be lightened of about 2½ tons cargo from Swan Point. A steam tug and lighters have gone down with surveyors on board.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Extract of the Log of the steamer Saxonia, on her voyage from New York to Southampton.

June 1.. Passed Sandy Hook 3 o'clock P. M.

	Lat.	Lon.	Miles Run.	Remarks.
June 2..	41 1	66 30	260	Passed steamer Etna at 8 P. M.
June 3..	42 33	61 51	270	Lost Etna out of sight behind us at 6 P. M.
June 4..	44 35	56 28	310	
June 5..	47 13	50 36	301	Passed Cape Race, saw a great many ice'gs.
June 6..	49 22	44 19	293	
June 7..	49 55	36 46	292	
June 8..	50 13	29 27	288	
June 9..	50 11	21 53	293	
June 10..	50 11	14 12	293	
June 11..	50 11	6 4	315	
June 12..	Passed Needles..		16	
Total			3,072	

Average 12½ miles per hour.

The first part of the passage the Saxonia had disagreeable weather, with fresh S. E. wind; latter part pleasant weather, with westerly and southerly winds.

Spoken, &c.

Estella—schr., of Provincetown, with 60 bbls. sperm and 20 bbls. blackfish oil on board, June 16, lat. 29, lon. 78 40.

Osead—schr., whaler, of Provincetown, Young, 5 months out, all well—had 150 bbls. oil, May 30, Cape Antonio bearing S. S. W. 80 miles.

Return—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Havana, was seen June 4 off Gun Key.

Sebastopol—ship, of Bath, for Matanzas, was seen, June 4, off Gun Key.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, June 5, bark James Andrews, dischg.; schr. Indus, for New-York, ldg.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New York—April 11, G. Bunker, at Shanghai; 18th, Maria and Louise, at ditto; June 6th, John Winthrop, at Cadiz.

Arrived from New Orleans—June 7, Northampton, at Genoa; 11th, Nautilus, at Cuxhaven; Maria, at Bordeaux; 11th, Dragoon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 15, Sherwood, from Manilla; June 10, W. A. Banks, from Sligo; 14th, Emily, from Deal.

Sailed for Boston—March 23, Mary Merrill and Wellington, from Manilla; April 13, Juniata, from do.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.

Arrived from New York—Juliet and S. Bundy, at Bristol; Stampede, at Marseilles; Louis Napoleon, at Cuxhaven; Antarti, at Weymouth.

Arrived from Baltimore—Union, Gustave and Ocean, at Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Galveston—Laguna, at Liverpool.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New York—Cincinnati, at Sydney; Julia and James Smith, at Falmouth; Osprey and Viola, at Marseilles; Clara, at Leal; Cordelia, in the Clyde; Doc Cognate, at Limerick; Darien, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Vermont, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Savannah—Reform, at Aberdeen.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET for the Summer at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice-house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small unobtrusive family, to let with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th-av., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN WOULD like to get a large bedroom and breakfasts in a respectable French family down town. Address, stating terms, (which must be very moderate,) C. F., Box No. 127 Times Office.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 63 6th-av., N. Y.

TO LET CHEAP—A LARGE FRONT ROOM on second floor, with or without board, in [illegible], near Lexington-av. Young men preferred. Address for two days, Box No. 159 Times Office.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

while the prisoners were detained at the Marshal's office, and good-naturedly recognized the first officer. Capt. **Myer** states that the pirates received him on board their vessel with much courtesy, **Baker** meeting him at the side and assisting him over the rail. He then told Capt. **Myer** that he was sorry to trouble him, but the North was making war on them, and they must retaliate. Capt. **Myer** replied that he thought it a great piece of impudence for them to take him with the American flag flying at their masthead.

He asked to be allowed to return on board of his vessel to obtain his clothes, but was told he should have all that belonged to him when the vessel arrived in port. They treated him well; he messed in the cabin, and was invited to "go in" when the "Purser" passed the whisky round. In nine hours afterwards they were captured by the *Perry*. There was a sharp "leeward" chase for four hours, during which the pirate received two shots through her foresail, and fired four times at the pursuing man-of-war. They then hauled down the sails and went below, where all hands took a drink, and gathered up their effects, preparatory to leaving.

Mr. **George H Cable**, the principal owner of the *Joseph*, at Rockland, has nearly all his property invested in the captured brig.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

STATE OFFICERS RETURNING TO JEFFERSON CITY.

Jefferson City, Monday, June 24.

A. W. **Morrison**, State Treasurer, and J. T. **Houston**, Register of Lands, arrived to-day. The latter officer will immediately resume his duties. Col. **Moseley**, State Auditor, is expected to arrive in a few days. Attorney-General **Mott** is expected home. The latter gentleman left before the commencement of the late difficulties.

The work on the Gasconade bridge is so far completed this afternoon, as to permit the passage of trains, and they will commence running between St. Louis and the Osage, to-morrow, and be met there by a train from that place.

The steamboat *D. A. January* arrived from below, to-day, and left at noon for above, with stores &c., taking a detachment of soldiers as an escort. The ferry boat at this place has been released. Everything is quiet in the city.

The Capital is being fortified by intrenchments and breastworks. The Home Guard have been furnished with 200 rifles from the arsenal, and are being drilled.

RETREAT OF REBELS FROM SYRACUSE.

Booneville, Monday, June 24.

The detachment of United States troops sent from this place to Syracuse on Wednesday last, returned in good health this evening.

The State forces, numbering 500 men, and four pieces of artillery, left Syracuse for the Southwest several hours before the United States troops arrived. It is not known what the next movement will be.

A Home Guard is being organized here, and 150 men have already enlisted.

Everything is quiet and orderly here, notwithstanding the presence of so many troops.

TROOPS FOR SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Monday, June 24.

Five companies of cavalry, six companies of infantry and dragoons and two companies of volunteers, in all about 1,800 men, with one battery, under the command of Major S. D. **Sturgis**, left this city, to-day, at 1 P. M., for Southwestern Missouri.

OVERLAND TOWARDS ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 25.

The *Democrat* has a special from Booneville, which says that Gen. **Lyon** had addressed the citizens of that place yesterday. He expressed a desire to be furnished with horses and wagons. This morning his request was responded to, and he procured all he wanted. This looks like an overland movement toward Arkansas.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Cairo, Monday, June 24.

An expedition under the command of Col **Morgan**, sent to Little River, Mo., to capture some rebels who were reported to be encamped there, returned here this evening after a march of 40 miles. The rebels had fled, having, it is thought, been informed of the approach of the Federal troops. The towns through which Col. **Morgan** passed were almost entirely deserted. Three prominent rebel leaders were arrested, and brought to this camp.

The Eighteenth Regiment, from Camp Douglas, and a company of dragoons from Centralia, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *City of Alton* left here last evening at 7 o'clock, for up the river, with 1,200 troops and four 6 pounders. They are no doubt destined for Missouri.

The rebels in Tennessee are reported to be on the march through Arkansas to help **Claib Jackson**.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE—THE SECESSIONISTS DISCOURAGED—GEN. LYON'S PLANS—PROSPECT OF A BATTLE IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

St. Louis, Friday, June 21, 1831.

Whatever other benefits may result from the present war, it has led to the invention of a new system of warfare, which cannot fail to receive the approbation of all philanthropically-disposed persons, and seems to warrant the belief that the millenium of eternal peace is by no means such an improbability as skeptical persons have always pronounced it to be. Somehow or another we Yankees have contrived to stand the most "murderous fire" from an enemy without any great danger to our lives, and to keep banging away cannon after cannon in a harmless, but unique manner, until the enemy is fairly scared out of his wits, and takes to his heels or surrenders. The celebrated taking of Fort Sumter, and the late "terrific battles" in Virginia, have made this new mode of warfare so deservedly popular, that we are not surprised to find it adopted in the Missouri campaign. Indeed, we were quite shocked when the first report of the battle of Booneville stated the number of killed on the enemy's side at three hundred; and were only gradually relieved by the subsequent reports, in which the three hundred diminished by degrees to a rational number of, say ten or fifteen. On our side the loss was two killed and nine or ten wounded. The whole damage done did not exceed much that of the late unfortunate street fight in our city. But a great point has been gained by our troops. In spite of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, the State troops were compelled to retreat, and evacuated the town of Booneville. This gives our victory a moral force, the importance of which is incalculable. The Secessionists are utterly discouraged, and in throwing all the blame of their defeat on their leaders, **Jackson** and **Price**, have destroyed that confidence between chief and subordinates, which constituted their main strength. Unless **Jackson** restores this confidence by some brilliant *coup*, the rebellion may be considered as virtually crushed. For, however numerous his forces are—and they counted up to over three thousand in the late encounter—they will not be likely to keep on fighting for a man who has shown himself too great a coward to risk his life in a strife he alone has provoked. It was bad enough that he should have selected Booneville for the concentration of his forces; that place presenting no earthly advantages for a long defence, and all his hopes of a victory lying in a junction with the Arkansas forces, from which he is now pretty effectually cut off. It would have been far better policy to have remained at Jefferson City, if it was his intention to offer an immediate battle to Gen. **Lyon**. But his troops will never forget his disgraceful conduct in deserting them at the very beginning of the battle, nor the equally cowardly conduct of Gen. **Price**, who had no better plea to offer for keeping in safe distance from the battle-field than a sudden attack of the stomachache.

The telegraph will have furnished you a full account of the battle, to which little need be added. It was a bold and daring stroke of Gen. **Lyon**, altogether characteristic of the man, to leave Jefferson City with only seventeen hundred men in pursuit of an enemy, whose strength was unknown to him, and whose forces proved to outnumber his by over thirteen hundred. The same bold decision was apparent in all his manœuvres, while the gallantry in the open field displayed both by him and Col. F[illegible] is a matter of general admiration. Having forced the enemy to retreat back of Booneville, Gen. **Lyon** at once entered the city and issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention "scrupulously to avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law-abiding citizens," and at the same time "to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as he has at command." His next move will be to follow the track of the old Fox **Jackson**, who is reported to have made a halt at Syracuse, west of Booneville. If this report should be true we may expect a decisive battle within a few days. How many of his scattered forces Ex-Governor **Jackson** would have been able to assemble at Syracuse it is impossible to say, but he can scarcely have less than three thousand. Gen. **Lyon** will have been reinforced by Col. **Bates'** Iowa Regiment and one battalion of St. Louis Home Guards, under Col. **Almstedt**, who left here Wednesday for Jefferson City, and are most probably now on their way to Booneville. With this force under his command, Gen. **Lyon** will be able to surround the enemy effectually enough to make an escape impossible. But it is very doubtful whether **Jackson** will be so imprudent as to risk another battle, while our troops are slowly encircling him from all sides. At present there might still be a chance for him to cut his way through our Southern line of troops and escape into Arkansas; but if he waits much longer, that chance will be hopelessly closed against him. It will be well, however, not to underrate his resources; for the mere fact that he was able to collect 3,000 of his troops in so short a time at Booneville goes to show that he was fully prepared for this conflict, when he issued his proclamation for 50,000 State troops from Jefferson City, and that he has not been deceived in his reliance on the support of his deluded followers. Although we hope everything from the daring of Gen. **Lyon**, and confidently expect that his plan of surrounding the enemy and compelling him to surrender will succeed, a reverse should not come unexpected. The enemy is our equal in point of numbers, but he lacks efficient commanders. The troops are brave and desperate enough, but their leaders are cowards. All the advantages we gain will arise from this fact. The citizens of St. Louis are well aware now of the desperate nature of the conflict, and the state of suspense that hung over us when we heard of Gen. **Lyon's** departure from Jefferson City until the joyful news of the victory came, was by no means a pleasant one. The very boldness of **Lyon's** movements made us tremble. For if a reverse had befallen him, we should have had an outbreak in our city, the terrors of which our imagination shudders to picture. Of this there is no doubt. The plan had been carefully prepared to get up a mob at the first news of Gen. **Lyon's** defeat, and take vengeance on the citizens of St. Louis for their sympathy with the cause of the Union. The *State Journal* tried its best to provoke such an outbreak by publishing bogus dispatches, announcing the total rout of the Federal army, by Gov. **Jackson's** State troops; and all the secession rowdies of the city crowded around its office, to read the flaming accounts of the bulletin weeping, laughing, shouting, and swearing at the same time, in the most approved Southern style. The "Extras" of the *Democrat* and the *Republican*, however, soon cooled down the ardor of the mob to the lowest freezing point, and with dejected countenances they returned to their homes.

The State Convention has as yet issued no call for an early sitting, probably because the President of the Convention, **Sterling Price**, is still troubled with the stomachache, and no other of its officers feels himself authorized to issue a call. Under these circumstances, it will become *absolutely necessary to put the whole State of Missouri under martial law*, and the sooner Gen. **Lyon** adopts this course, the better it will be for the State. At present we are without any Government, and financial considerations demand imperatively that we should have some sort of a Government before the beginning of next month, to settle with our creditors about the semi annual interest on our bonds. To hesitate about violent measures in view of legal quibbles is nonsense; necessity is the first law, and Missouri has at present no other law. Virtually, Missouri is already under martial law; why then not declare it, so that we may know where we stand? Gen. **Lyon** might very properly establish a Provisional Military Government, and administer the laws until measures can be adopted to give us a new Civil Government. If the State Convention can and will meet, and rise to the exigencies of the occasion, an early election for new State officials would at once settle our difficulties. It is not to be denied that our case is surrounded with difficulties on all sides; but, since the Constitution of the United States makes no provision for a case of State insurrection, in which the highest State officials are the insurgents, it is clear that *expediency* only must find out the policy which is to be adopted; and expediency requires, that we should have some sort of a Government immediately, and a regular civil Government at the earliest practicable date. If the State Convention had adjourned *sine die*, a great obstacle to a practical solution of our troubles would have been removed; for in that case Gen. **Lyon** would have felt no hesitation in assuming the responsibility of ordering a new State election. But as the case stands at present, the State Convention is undoubtedly vested with sovereign authority, of which it can only be deprived by making itself a partner to **Jackson's** rebellion, or refusing to act. Should the Convention meet and make efforts to reinstall the late traitorous Government into power, it will be Gen. **Lyon's** duty to disperse the assembly at once, and proceed altogether on his own responsibility in bringing order into the chaos of our affairs. And if the Convention should not meet, he will be obliged to adopt the same course of action: the only one calculated to give us an early peace. In the meantime, Missouri should be put under martial law, and our State offices declared vacant.

Highly important news has just arrived from the West. Wednesday evening five companies of Col. **Blair's** regiment, and Gen. **Lyon's** company of United States regulars, left Booneville, under command of Capt. **Totten**, United States Army, and proceeded towards Syracuse, the reported stopping place of Gov. **Jackson**. After a long night's march, the weary troops arrived to find the chivalric Ex-Governor already gone. He had left there early Thursday morning, several hours before the arrival of our troops, who were too fatigued to follow immediately. They renewed the pursuit, however, at a later hour of the day, but without success. The Governor was moving in a southern direction towards Warsaw, Benton Co., and was accompanied by 500 men of cavalry. It seems, then, that I was correct in supposing that he would try and break through our southern line, in the hope of joining the Arkansas forces. Along this southern line, stretching from our city to Springfield, Green County, we have a scattered force of 3,000 men, under Col. **Siegel**, placed along the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, in a manner to make a concentration of all the troops at a given point possible at the shortest notice. Scouts reconnoitre the surrounding country northward in the hope of meeting the fugitive Governor's party, and a strict vigilance is kept up to prevent his crossing the line. At Springfield a regiment of 1,000 Home Guards is working in conjunction with our troops, thus increasing our force in that region to 4,000. But in these southwestern counties of our State, Gov. **Jackson** has also a large number of followers scattered about. Last Tuesday a party of his State troops attacked a company of 800 Home Guards at Cole Camp, Benton County, with the result of a loss on our side of fifteen killed, twenty wounded, and thirty prisoners taken. The number of the State troops is not given, but may be set down as about 1,300. The attack commenced early in the morning, before sunrise, and the unfortunate issue of the conflict must be mainly ascribed to the carelessness of the sentinels, who allowed the enemy to pass into the camp. Our men, at the first report of the enemy's fire—which awakened the most of them very uncomfortably from their morning nap, while it lulled others into that deep slumber from which there is no awaking—promptly seized their arms, and opened a heavy fire on the enemy, killing between thirty and forty. Finding themselves overpowered, however, the order was given to *sauve qui peut*, and with the exception of some thirty men, all managed to escape. This little episode further confirms that our enemy is numerous enough to fight desperately, if proper leaders were not wanting. Cole Camp is some twelve miles north of Warsaw, and it is this body of State troops, undoubtedly, which Gov. **Jackson** was on his way to join. Estimating them at 1,300, Gov. **Jackson** will have 1,800 men under his command when he joins them. From the surrounding Counties he may be able to increase this number to 2,500. With this force, it will be his intention to cut through our Southern line, or offer a battle to Col. **Siegel**, while Gen. **Price** is engaging Gen. **Lyon** in the northern part of the State; for we have also news from this hero, who is now at Lexington, Lafayette County, with 4,000 State troops. These troops now constitute the main body of the rebellion, and to them Gen. **Lyon's** attention will be principally directed. He is at present waiting for reinforcements from Col. **Bates'** Iowa Regiment, and as soon as these arrive he will ascend the river to Lexington, while Col. **Curtis** will descend the river from St. Joseph, with the other Iowa regiments, to the same place. Their united forces will then number nearly 4,000, more than enough to make victory sure.

Jefferson City is in the meanwhile left under the charge of Col. **Boernstein**, whose military rule seems to give universal satisfaction. Indeed, wherever our troops arrive, with the "Star Spangled Banner" floating in advance of them, the hearts of the people turn with irresistible impulse towards the long-loved flag of their one and indivisible country.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Col. **Hooper**, formerly a most efficient and worthy officer of the United States Regular Army, has arrived here, from California, to tender his services to the Government. He is well known as being a first-rate tactician, and served in the field with distinction. He goes to Washington to report himself personally to the War Department.

In the California mail, which has just reached the Government, mention is made of Lieut. **Mullan's** labors in making the famous wagon-road. He had left Covelle on the 13th of May, with his party, consisting of one hundred Indians, a detachment of United States regular troops, and an escort of eighty men. The Deer Lodge, Hell Gate and Bitter Root sections are reported by the officer to be admirably suited for pasturage, and rich in minerals. The health of the expedition is good. A letter from there says: "We never know of disunion until the East news comes."

Lieut. **John Hamilton**, of the United States Third Artillery, has been detached temporarily from army duty to drill the militia of the Golden State. It is worthy of remark, that this is the only officer in the army of the United States who was born on the ocean. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in "the Fourth," in July, 1847, and gave his nativity as "Neptune's domain, sea." He is considered the best commander in his regiment.

Among the casualties in the Western army, of which intelligence has just arrived, is the resignation of Lieut **James L. Corley**, of the Sixth Infantry, a native of South Carolina. With his regiment he marched during the unparalleled time of 190 days, consecutively, from Camp Floyd to Sacramento. He says family connections alone made him resign, and and that he "will never serve against the United States flag." He was the Acting Assistant of the Commissary Department of Benecia. A detachment of United States regulars had left Fort Crook, at last advices, for Benecia, in compliance with orders from the Secretary of War.

The following candidates have been examined before the Board of Engineers, now in session at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and will be admitted in the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy:

As First Assistants—Isaac Newton, John H. Long, Philip L. Mars, H. B. Nones.

As Second Assistants—Thomas A. Griffin, Robert A. Copeland, F. E. Brown.

As Third Assistants—Henry W. Scott, Augustus Mitchell, John H. Ames, Edward R. Arnold, T. C. Brecht, Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. M'Ewan, Wilber F. Fort, Isaac R. Oakford, Havilland Barstow, John H. Hunt, Alfred Colin, Hugh H. Cline, George W. W. Dove, O. Longacre, Oscar C. Lewis, Elisha Harson, Albert W. Morley, Francis L. Cooper, Edwin Wells, Thomas J. McK. Daniels.

The following Assistant Engineers of the United States Navy have passed satisfactory examination for promotion:

First Assistants Alexander Henderson and Stephen D. Hibbert, to be Chief Engineers.

Second Assistant R. W. McCleary, to be a First Assistant Engineer, and Francis A. Lovering to be a Second Assistant Engineer.

Chief-Engineer A. C. **Stimers** has been detached from the Board of Examiners, and Chief-Engineer T. **Zeller** has been appointed a member in his place.

The Board now consists of Chief Engineer **Wm. H. Shock**, President; Chief Engineer **Theodore Zeller**, and Chief-Engineer B. F. **Garvin**.

The election of Mr. **Shock** to preside at the Board was a very happy one.

The United States steam gunboats *Penguin* and *Albatross* were put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They carry each four guns, and about 60 men. Owing to the scarcity of marines, they have no guards.

The officers of the *Penguin* are: Commander, J. B. Livingston; First Lieutenant, Thos. A. Budd; Surgeon, Oscar G. Smith; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Master, T. A. Harris; Master's Mates, W. E. Anderson, George W. Hood, Amos P. Foster; Engineers, F. W. Warner, William Pattison and Milton P. Randall.

The officers of the *Albatross* are: Commander, George A. Prentiss; First Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John S. Neville; Paymaster, G. K. Cooley; Surgeon, James M. Allen; Master, Francis S. Welles; Master's Mates, John Harris, Henry Donovan, Phineas D. Wendell, Thomas Hankey; Engineers, A. D. Thomas and James Smith.

A disloyal demonstration having taken place on board the corvette *St. Marys*, while that vessel was undergoing repairs at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., a portion of her crew were replaced by national men. Capt. **John K. Mitchell**, of the steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, now attached to the Pacific Squadron, has resigned. He is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed from Florida. The *Wyoming* was due in Panama, where she would probably await a new commander.

A detachment of troops arrived here yesterday, and were sent to Governor's Island. They are recruits.

Affairs generally at the Navy and Army stations yesterday, were quiet. The *Savannah, Roanoke, Roman, Badger, Potomac, Brandywine, North Carolina* and *Albatross*, are at the yard. Fort Hamilton is as last reported.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, which arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, proceeded to the Navy-yard, where she is to be overhauled and refitted for another cruise.

The following is her list of officers: Captain, **John Faunce**; First-Lieutenant and Executive Officer, D. C. Constable; Lieutenants, D. D. Tompkins, H. C. Porter, T. M. Dungan, J. H. Thatcher and H. J. Gambrill; Surgeon, N. L. Campbell, M. D.; Chief Engineer, Jas. R. Dryburgh; First Assistant Engineer, Walter Scott; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles G. Dale; Third Assistant Engineer, Frank Pulsifer; Coast Pilot, Wm. A. Booth.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

IMPORTATIONS OF ARMS—THE COAST GUARD.

The receipts at the Custom-house, in round numbers, for the week ending the 22d inst, as compared with the same time last year, were as follows:

	1861.	1860.
June 15	$11,000	$86,000
June 17	14,000	93,000
June 18	27,000	84,000
June 19	14,000	117,000
June 20	15,000	200,000
June 21	14,000	242,000
June 22	13,000	——

The total deposits for the month of July, 1860, were $4,516,832 82. The great falling off in the imports is to be attributed, in part, to the general belief that the Tariff will be modified upon a certain class of goods when Congress meets. June is always one of the dullest of the year in importations, that being between the Spring and Fall trade.

Considerable consignments of European arms are now coming forward by every arrival of Continental steamers. The steamship *Bremen*, just arrived, brought 500 cases, which are supposed to be a part of the purchase made by Col. **Fremont** for Government account, though they came consigned to different parties. They number about 12,500 stand of arms. They are the most approved rifle muskets, of German make.

In view of the great urgency that exists for the hasty equipment of regiments, which are only waiting for arms to proceed to the seat of war, it is alleged, in some quarters, that the existing arrangements for passing such arms through the Custom-house operate unfavorably. There will probably be some modification of the order. With the present amount of business doing, there is more likely to be a reduction of the present force in the Custom-house than any material addition to it.

The Collector keeps himself fully posted, day by day, as to the efficiency of the Coast Revenue Guard, which watches at the Narrows, Throgg's Neck, and at other points, against the escape of vessels with provisions or munitions for the ports of the seceded States.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Ladies' Union Association, meeting at the Society Library, University-place, have still much work to do, and particularly need help during the early part of this week. Any of their friends who have leisure and patriotism, may find work to do by calling at their rooms.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* of June 22 says:

"Our Southern friends must have been paying enormous prices for provisions, if we may judge, as of course we may, from the prices paid here to dray men and wagoners for hauling to the Nashville Depôt. On Sunday night one man got $65 for hauling. Another got $10 for hauling a single load of candles. Last week another got $30 for taking a single load of provisions.

How long could our Southern friends continue to find money for the payment of such prices for provisions as they must have been paying to justify such rates of drayage?"

BANK RIOT IN MILWAUKEE.

Attack on the Banks by a Mob—Several Persons Injured—The Military Called Out.

Milwaukee, Monday, June 24.

The feeling against the banks which has been growing for some days, culminated this morning in an attack on them by the mob. Mitchell's Bank was first attacked, and all the furniture destroyed. Mr. **Mitchell**, with several clerks, was in the building at the time of the attack, one of whom was taken out insensible.

The mob afterwards attacked the State Bank of Milwaukee, the Juneau Bank, and Martin's Broker's office. The damage done to these was very great. The Montgomery Guards, Capt. **O'Rourke**, were called out by the Mayor, but after arriving on the ground refused to act. The Zouaves were then called out, and fired on the mob with buckshot. Fears are entertained that there will be sad work this afternoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The riot to-day caused a greater loss of property than at first was supposed. The attack is ascertained to have been a regularly organized one throughout. Yesterday, meetings were held in the upper part of the city, and about 10 o'clock this forenoon, the rioters marched from the Sixth and Ninth Wards, through East Water-street, to the Mitchell Bank, attacking it with stones and bricks, soon riddling the windows completely. The clerks barricaded the doors, in order to gain time to secure the valuables, which they did in a great measure. The mob then broke down the doors, and soon stripped the room of everything, throwing the furniture and books into the street. The State Bank, on the opposite corner, and J. B. **Martin's** office were then attacked, and served in like manner.

The Bank of Milwaukee was also stoned, but suffered little damage. **Allis & McGeorge's** real estate office was completely gutted, and the books, valued at $6,000, destroyed. The Juneau Bank was also an object of their wrath, but they were contented with breaking the windows.

The Mayor and Police were promptly on the ground, but were utterly powerless.

The Montgomery Guards, a company of 40 men, were ordered out, but declined to do anything for fear of being overpowered. The Zouaves were then ordered out, and charged on the mob, which immediately broke and ran. The streets were soon cleared, and a guard was stationed at the street corners, and a squad at each bank.

About fifty rioters were arrested and confined in jail, under a strong guard of Zouaves and Home Guards.

This evening the mob are in force in the Second and Sixth Wards, where inflammatory speeches are being made. They have one cannon, and threaten to attack the jail to-night, unless their friends are released.

The Governor has declared martial law, and telegraphed to Racine and Madison for State troops, who will arrive to night.

As far as can be ascertained, the following are injured:

Alex. Mitchell, slightly.

C. H. **Larkin**, Jr., paying-teller in Mitchell's Bank, badly bruised.

Judge **Starkweather**, trampled on; badly hurt.

Mayor **Brown**, knocked down by a stone; slightly hurt.

Mr. **Haydon**, book-keeper State Bank, considerably hurt.

One rioter was badly cut in the shoulder, and another had his hand cut off. One was wounded in the leg by a thrust with a bayonet.

The riot was caused by the action of the bankers, Saturday, in throwing out the circulating notes of a large number of the Banks of the State.

Milwaukee, Tuesday, June 25.

All is quiet in the city to-day, though a constant guard is kept at the jail and in the streets. There is no apprehension of a fresh disturbance to-day.

CAUSE OF THE DISTURBANCES.

A gentleman who is familiar with the state of affairs at Milwaukee, gives the following history of the causes which have led to the present difficulties:

Some three months ago, about forty country banks were thrown out by the banks of Chicago, on account of the character of their securities, their entire assets being in Southern bonds. Subsequently the remaining banks met in convention at Milwaukee, and agreed to receive on deposit the bills of all banks which were then considered good—some eighty in number—until the first day of December, when their new banking law comes into effect. By that law, the banks of the State were not obliged, between March and the first of December, to redeem their bills in specie.

Recently, several of the banks in Milwaukee which were represented in the Bankers' Convention, viz.: the State Bank, Bank of Milwaukee, Juneau Bank and Mitchell's Fire Insurance Company, the heaviest in Wisconsin, repudiated their own action, and refused the bills of the country banks. This action prevented the country dealers from making payments in the usual way to the wholesale merchants of Milwaukee, causing great interruption and difficulty in their business. Hence the uprising, and mobocratic demonstration.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Close of a Young Ladies' Seminary.—June and the warm weather are beginning to close our fashionable boarding-schools for the season. Last Friday witnessed the end of the Summer term at Mlle. **Rostan's** institution on Twenty-fifth-street, but the closing ceremonies did not occur until Monday evening, when the elegant *salons* of that establishment were thrown open to the parents and friends of the pupils; and the latter exhibited their proficiency in various accomplishments, chiefly in music, compositions and language. The young ladies displayed remarkable proficiency in French—the every-day language of the establishment. Many of the compositions read were more than ordinarily meritorious, while the execution of several of the young ladies at the piano reflected decided credit even upon such instructors as **Mills** and **Mason**. The parting address was delivered by a young lady of the graduating class, who paid the highest possible compliment to the management of the institution, when she reminded her school-mates that their pleasant intercourse had been marred by no cliques nor petty jealousies—that they had nothing to look back upon but kindness and love. The school of which such a remark is true, must be under excellent and judicious discipline.

The Board of Supervisors.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, a communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, referring to the contracts given out for the construction of the work, and stating that the County of Westchester will promptly respond to any claim that may be made upon it, to meet the expenses of building the same. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from A. R. **Lawrence**, the legal adviser of the Board, stating that **Wm. T. Havemeyer, Robert J. Dillon** and **Isaac Bell, Jr.**, had been appointed by the Court, Commissioners to appraise the value of the land on which it is proposed to build the new Court-house. Mr. **Dutcher** moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be instructed to ascertain from A. R **Lawrence**, counselor, what powers the Board of Supervisors possess in regard to making appropriations. After a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. **Stewart, Dutcher, Purdy** and **Davis** participated, the motion was lost. The Board then adjourned till 3 o'clock Monday next.

Commencement of Grammar School No. 47.—The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. The hall was crowded as early as 1 o'clock. The literary exercises were of a high order, and showed a marked improvement on the previous exhibitions. A composition by Miss **Cook**, of the Graduating Class, on "Conservatism," was very well received. It contained many allusions to the topics of the day. The first honor of the commencement, the valedictory, was borne away by Miss **Ireland**. The closing words of farewell to the Graduating Class were exceedingly appropriate, and were received with well-merited applause. An "Address to the Avon Club," by Miss **Parsons**, was also well received. Mr. **Randall** delivered the diplomas to the graduates at the close of the exercises, and the audience dispersed. A meeting of the Alumni took place at 5 P. M., which was the occasion of a festive reunion among the old graduates of the institution.

Sudden Death of a Venezuelan Merchant.—Coroner **Jackman** held an inquest yesterday at the Girard House upon the body of **Bernard Jonas**, a Venezuelan, 75 years of age, who was found dead in his room. It appeared from the testimony that Mr. **Jonas**, who was a man of large property, had been accustomed for years past to stay at the Girard House whenever business called him to the City. On Sunday night he retired without exhibiting anything unusual in his manner, and that was the last seen of him alive. After a while he was missed, and on breaking open the door of his apartment he was found dead. A *post-mortem* examination showed that his death had resulted from a diseased liver. A belt around the body of deceased contained a considerable sum of money, as well as Tennessee and Virginia State bonds of many thousand dollars value.

Shocking Casualty.—**Margaret Bashford**, a young Irish girl, residing at No. 291 Avenue A, was burned to death on Monday night while visiting at No. 313 First avenue. She and her sister had been examining some pictures at a stand, and **Margaret**, in attempting to rise, overturned the fluid lamp. As it struck the floor it exploded, and her dress was quickly ablaze. She ran into the street, where a passer-by managed to tear off her burning clothing, but she was already fatally injured. Her death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner **Schirmer** held an inquest in the case.

Fatal Fall Out of a Tree.—Coroner **Schirmer** held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 128 East Thirty-sixth street, upon the body of **Ferdinand Maille**, a Canadian lad fifteen years of age, whose death resulted from a fractured skull. On Monday afternoon the deceased, while playing with his schoolmates, climbed a tree in front of his father's house, and, being seized with a fit, to which infirmity he was subject, he fell backwards, striking head foremost upon the sidewalk.

Children Going West.—Yesterday afternoon an unusually interesting company of 48 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, under the care of Mr. H. **Friedgen**, King, for the West, there, it is trusted, to become good men and women, under the influences of a natural, healthy rural life. All the children were neatly and comfortably dressed, and looked strong and healthy.

Burglary at a Dwelling-House.—On Monday evening a thief entered the basement door of Mr H. J. **Newton's** residence, No. 96 West Forty-third-street, during the temporary absence of the servant, and carried away a quantity of silverware. The police have a description of the property, which they expect to recover.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensburgh; Lieuts. T. M. Dungan and A. Henderson, of the U. S. N.; Capt. T. D. Forrest and Dr. P. Brown, of Mass., and C. Parsons, of Savannah, Ga., are at the Astor House.

Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; N Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Ct.; W. Pollock and G. T. Learned, of Pittsfield, Mass; J. M. Gratick, of England; M. Murat, of Paris, France; Jose de Cambia, of Havana; J. L. Kenroy, of England, and N Rawson, of California, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Booth, wife, mother and brother, of Boston; Rev. J. P. B Wilmer, of Philadelphia; G. F. Vollmer, of Carracas; F Gleim and lady, of Trinidad; and C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. G. A. Lathrop and family, of Oswego; S. B. Simmons, of Boston; W. G. Angell and lady, of Providence; S. C. Winser, of Boston; Edmund Burke, Jr., of Chicago; J. P. Eddy, of Maryland; W. C. France, of Delaware; and B. F. Hutchins and T. M. Vincent, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. C. D. Mead, of New-York; T. Enot, of New-Orleans; O. H. Lee, of Washington; E. L. Sullivan and G. J. Bucknell, of California, are at the Lafarge House.

Richard D. Cutts and Miss Kate Riggs, of Washington, and J. C. Cruger, of Tivoli, are at the Brevoort House.

Louis Molina, of Washington; Jas. L. Hasbrouck, of Kingston, and P. Y. Cutler, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Jersey City.

Fatal Casualties.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a laborer named **Elias Griffin**, employed at the shipyard of the Dry and Wet Dock Company, was instantly killed, in consequence of the hooks used for hoisting slipping off from a piece of timber, and striking him upon the neck, which was afterwards found to be broken. Deceased resided in Hoboken, and leaves a family. A man named **Michael Earnest**, a canal-boat hand, while employed, yesterday afternoon, at the Morris Canal pier, in shoving off the boat, lost his balance, and, falling overboard, was drowned. His body was soon after recovered. Coroner **Gafney** held an inquest in both cases, and verdicts of accidental death were rendered.

Attempted Incendiarism.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a frame building in Steuben-street, Jersey City, belonging to **Vanderbeck & Morrell**, and occupied by them as a storehorse. It was soon extinguished by citizens. Upon examination, it was found that a board had been torn off from the side of the house, and a quantity of paper, saturated with camphene, was thrust in and set on fire. A reward has been offered for the detection of the incendiary.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—Mr. **Jackson** has added to the interest of "Our American Cousin at Home," by introducing a series of very elaborate tableaux at the end of the last act. They are typical of the times, and while showing the horrors of war, poetize the beauties of returning peace. The groups are arranged with much good taste, and are very beautiful. They were exhibited for the first time on Monday evening, and gave decided satisfaction to the audience.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, June 25.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a ticket for State officers is to be holden here to-morrow. The session will be an exciting one. The no party question promises to hold a prominent place in the deliberations, and will be strongly contested. A good deal of canvassing is also going on without reference to a ticket. The Convention will be the largest held in many years. Large delegations are arriving by every train.

Death of Chief-Justice Storrs.

Hartford, Conn., Tuesday, June 25.

Chief-Justice **Storrs**, of this State, died at 10 o'clock to-night, aged 66 years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 25.

Capital stock	$38,231 700
Loans and discounts	60 180 500
Specie	5 831 000
Due from other Banks	7,482 000
Due to other Banks	7,758 600
Deposits	18,240,300
Circulation	6 322,800

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Tuesday, June 25.

Flour dull and unchanged. **Wheat** salable in small lots only at $1 40 for White Canadian and $1 40@$1 45 for White Michigan **Corn** without change at 46c @47c. for Western mixed this side and at East Albany. **Oats** in large supply at 28c. for Chicago and 30c. for State; sales 20,000 bushels. **Whisky** 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York, 6,426 bbls Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 412 bbls. Highwines, 216 bbls. Wheat, 761 bags Wheat, 164 cases tobacco, 249 bags Malt. For Boston and the East, 1,762 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Oil 989 Hides, 323 sacks Corn. Shipped by tows to New-York, June 24, 27,100 bushels Corn, 307,300 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats and 9,500 bushels Malt.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 25—1 P. M.

Flour dull. **Wheat** dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 06; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 73½c.; 4,000 bushels do. at 75c. **Corn** better; sales 53,000 bushels at 35c. **Oats** steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 21½c. for Illinois and 22c. for Canada. **Rye**, sales 6 000 bushels at 42c. **Whisky**, sales small at 14c. **Canal Freights** dull; 10c. on Corn, 11c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—2,800 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 35,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3 000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 5 000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Barley; 5,000 bushels Rye.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 25—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. **Wheat** dull and heavy; only one sale was reported—7,000 bush. No 1 Milwaukee Club at 75c. **Corn** firm and in good demand, at an advance of 1c.; sales 60,000 bush. at 33c. **Oats** steady; sales 10 000 bush. at 21½c. @22c. for Western and Canada. **Canal Freights** dull and unchanged. *Imports*—3,000 bbls Flour, 36,000 bush. Wheat, 25 000 bush. Corn. 28,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bush. Wheat, 66,000 bush. Corn. 10,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Barley, and 6,000 bush. Rye.

Oswego, Wednesday, June 25

Flour dull, but unchanged. **Wheat** quiet; sales 65,000 bushels choice No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 90c. **Corn** in demand, but scarce; sales confined to small lots. **Rye** dull; sales 11,000 bushels Canada, at 63c. Other grains quiet. **Canal Freights** steady; Flour 28c, Wheat 8c. and Corn 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,800 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,624 bbls. Flour, 24,100 bushels Wheat, 13,500 bushels Corn, 13,800 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 25

Flour dull and drooping; superfine, $4 25@$5. **Wheat** dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18@$1 24; White, $1 30@$1 40. **Corn** firm; held at 52c.@53c. **Provisions** dull. **Whisky** firm at 16½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Comet from Hong Kong—Rev. James G. Bucher, George A. Archer, Wm. O. Hunter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises 10 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 20 | Gov. Island..11 09 | Hell Gate...12 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships S. E. Smith Gates, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Panama Hansen, Queenstown, Hennings & Gosling; South Shore, Lathrop St. George Bassett, Bacon & Co.; E. Hamilton, Harding, Antwerp, W. F Schmidt; Leontine, Reagis, Bremen, ——.

Barks J. Martin, Rodman, Rotterdam W Salem; E. Young, Dunkee Bristol, Boyd & Hincken; Glen, Holmes, Philadelphia, J. W McKee; Hamilton, Jarman Philadelphia master; Sif. (Nor.) Hansen, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Indian Belle, Tenny, Cardenas, ——; Penelope, Swed.,) Molback, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresa, Foster, St. Thomas and Maracaibo. ——.

Brigs Mary Ann, Balcom, Arechat H. G Donovan; Angelina, Emerio, Cork, Grinnell; J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Day, Arroyo, ——; Margaret Balcom, St. John, H. G. Donoven; Elva, Cummer, Elethura, ——; G. W. Jones Emerson, Cadiz, Trask & Dearborn; Ocean Bird, Newman, Demerara, Tyne & Smith.

Schooners Clara Grace, Porto Rico, Smith, Jones & Co.; Alice, Davis, Newburyport, Merrill & Abbott; N. M. Turner, Paty, Baltimore, W. W. Russell; Lamartine, Grant, Elizabethport, Baker & Dayton; M. A. Bell, Darby, Egg Harbor, master; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Salem ——; A Forrest, Smith, Nassau. ——.

Sloop Home, Hammell, Absecom, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, John Faunce, Esq., commanding, Fortress Monroe 28 hours.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New London, with mdse. to E H. Rockwell

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Ship Comet, Todd, Hong Kong March 18, with teas, &c. to Bucklin & Crane. Passed Anjier April 3, Cape of Good Hope May 9; was 7 ds off the Cape, during which time experienced two severe gales from the westward. May 3 split 3 upper topsails and jib, and was hove to for 24 hours, westward of the Cape had a succession of baffling winds; from the Cape to St. Helena had light winds from N. W. to N E; in lat. 29 2 S., lon. 13 44 E., during a sudden shift of wind from N. to S S. W., sprung main lower mast head, and received other damage; passed St Helena May 28, June 24, Sandy Hook bearing N. by W. 70 miles, took a pilot from boat E B Blunt, No 2

Bark Arabella, Lindsley, Aspinwall May 20 in ballast to J F. Joy. Has had very light weather the entire passage. 23d inst, lat. 38 12, lon. 73 30 was boarded by a boat from U. S steam-frigate Colorado, Capt. Bailey, who wished to be reported

Brig Maria White, (of Providence) Billings, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Took a pilot 24th, off Cape Henlopen, from No. 16, Christian Berg

Brig Creole (Br.,) Robinson, Belize, Hond May 17, via Ruatan Island and New-Orleans 25 ds., with cocoanuts to Josiah Jex.

Brig Isaac M Benson, Barton, Para 20 ds, with mdse. to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Wappoo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Walsh Carver & Chase.

Brig A Smithers, (Br.,) J hnson, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig East, Spates, Mobile 23 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, (of Egg Harbor,) Townsend, Bayport Fla., via Egg Harbor with cedar to master. When in the mouth of the river at Bayport, May 16, was was seized by the Confederate authorities and run ashore, and during the absence of the captors, Capt. Townsend got his vessel off, made sail and left for Egg Harbor, where he has been since

Schr. George S Adams, (of Dennis,) Fish, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds, with coal to B F. Small.

Schr. Rollius, Parsons, Eastport 7 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co.

Sloop F. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Arcularius, Haskell, Vinalhaven 4 ds, with stone.

Schr Margaret Ann, Haywood, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank

Schr. I. Merritt, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie Maria, Van Nostrand, Elizabethport, for Rockaway.

Schr. J & D. Clamer, Cole, Delaware City, wood.

Schr. Roanoke, Reynolds Taunton 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr E. C. Scranton, Davis, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Joseph Hall Coe Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. T. P. Able, Bragg, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Meteor, Parker Elizabethport, for New Bedford.

Schr. J. C. Chew Bugbee Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. N. Tyler, Ogden, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. A. Hall, McClure Elizabethport for Hartford.

Sloop Emperor Darling, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Wasp Nash Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Bristol Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Sloop Randall H. Green, Green, Brookhaven 2 ds.

WIND—During the day from S. S. E.

Below.

Ship Continent—has anchored in the Lower Bay, for orders.

Bark Clara B. Sutill, Sandella, from Maracaibo.

Sailed.

June 24—Ship Medallion, for Cork. Barks Wildfire, Gibraltar; Louise, Antwerp; Gazelle, Barbados; Geestemude, (Han.,) Bremen. Brigs Ortolan, Cette; Bohio, Port au Prince; Margarethe, (Pruss.,) Cork; J. W. Harris, (Br.,) Newry, Ireland; Alli, (Russ.,) Cork; Caspar Wild, (Nor.,) Queenstown.

June 25—Steamship Adriatic, for Galway.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 25—Arr. ship Hamfleish, Liverpool; bark Laidfin Sultan, Africa; brig Delmont, Locke, Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Panama, Hanson, for Queenstown, while towing down the North River, came in contact with a ship at anchor, and broke main-yard; returned to replace it.

Baltimore, June 24.—The ship Dashaway, from London for Calcutta, (not from Baltimore, as previously reported by telegraph,) has put in here in distress, leaking about a 15 minutes' spell per hour in a sea way. The captain found that in his judgment it would be impossible to complete his voyage in safety, and selected to return here, where his repairs could be made with economy, rather than going into St. Thomas, or other expensive ports. She will have to be lightened of about 200 tons cargo from Swan Point. A steamtug and lighters have gone down with surveyors on board.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Extract of the Log of the steamer Saxonia on her voyage from New York to Southampton

	Lat.	Lon.	Miles Run.	Remarks.
June 1.. Passed Sandy Hook at 3 o'clock P. M.				
June 2..	41 1	68 30	250	Passed steamer Etna at 8 P. M
June 3..	42 33	61 11	270	Lost Etna out of sight behind us at 6 P.M.
June 4..	44 35	56 28	310	
June 5..	47 13	50 26	301	Passed Cape Race, saw a great many icebergs.
June 6..	49 22	44 19	283	
June 7..	49 55	38 49	292	
June 8..	50 12	29 37	288	
June 9..	50 21	21 53	292	
June 10..	50 11	14 12	283	
June 11..	50 11	6 4	315	
June 12.. Passed Needles..			176	
Total....			3 072	

Average 12¾ miles per hour.

The first part of the passage the Saxonia had disagreeable weather with fresh S. E. wind; latter part pleasant weather, with westerly and southerly winds.

Spoken, &c.

Estella—schr., of Provincetown, with 60 bbls. sperm and 20 bbls. blackfish oil on board, June 16, lat. 29, lon. 79 40.

Oread—schr., whaler, of Provincetown, Young 5 months out, all well—had 150 bbls. oil May 20, Cape Antonio bearing S. S. W. 30 miles.

Return—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., for Havana, was seen June 4 off Gun Key.

Sebastopol—ship of Bath, for Matanzas, was seen, June 4, off Gun Key.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, June 5, bark James Andrews, dischg.; schr Indus, for New-York, ldg.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 11, G. Bunker, at Shanghai; 18th, Mary and Louise, at ditto; June 8th, John Winthrop, at Cadiz.

Arrived from New Orleans—June 7, Northampton, at Genoa; 11th, Nautilus, at Cuxhaven; Maria, at Bordeaux; 14th Dragoon, at Liverpool

Sailed for New-York—April 15, Sherwood, from Manilla; June 10, W. A. Banks, from Sligo; 14th, Emily, from Deal

Sailed for Boston—March 23, Mary Merrill and Wellington, from Manilla; April 13, Juniata, from do.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.

Arrived from New York—Juliet and S. Bundy, at Bristol; Stampede, at Marseilles; Louis Napoleon, at Cuxhaven; Antarii, at Weymouth.

Arrived from Baltimore—Union, Gustave and Ocean, at Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Galveston—Laguna, at Liverpool.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Cincinnati, at Sydney; Julia and James Smith, at Falmouth; Osprey and Viola, at Marseilles; Clara, at Deal; Cordelia, in the Clyde; Duc Cognate, at Limerick; Darien, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Vermont, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Savannah—Reform, at Aberdeen.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET for the Summer at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice-house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 23 West-st.

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